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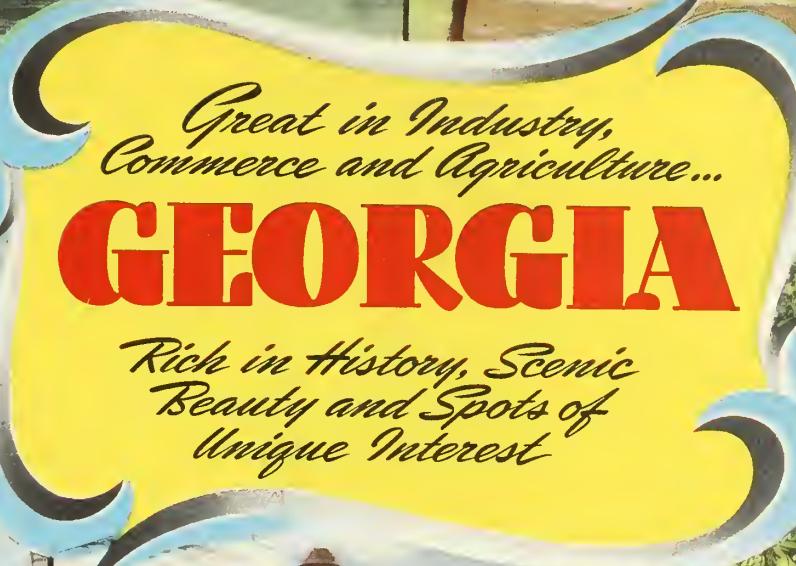






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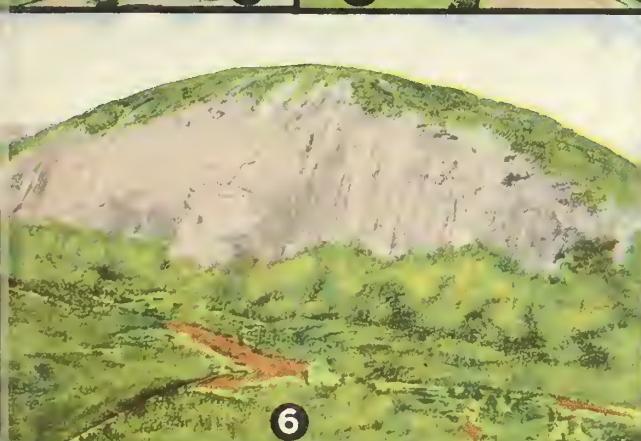
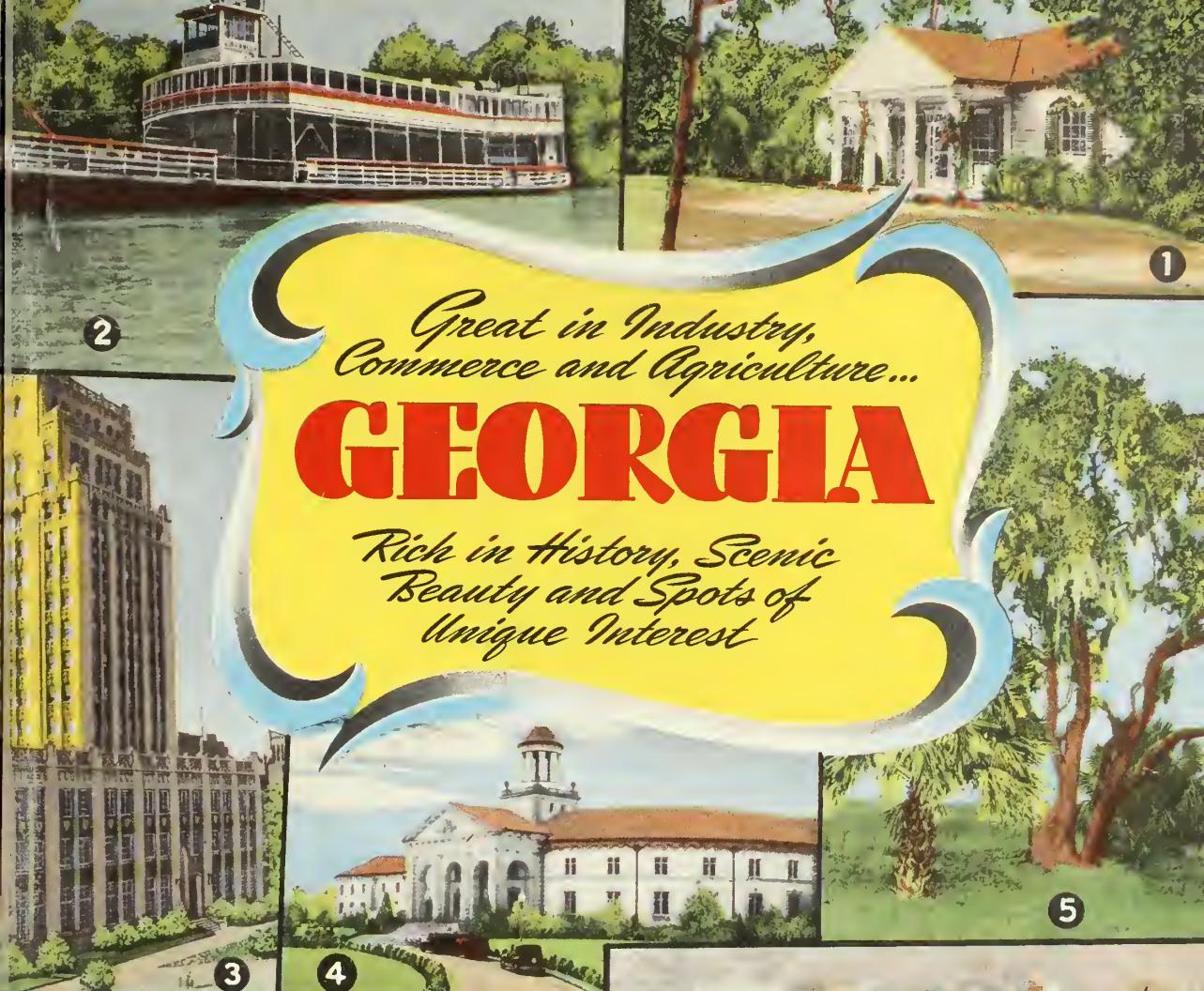
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Great in Industry,
Commerce and Agriculture...

GEORGIA

*Rich in History, Scenic
Beauty and Spots of
Unique Interest*





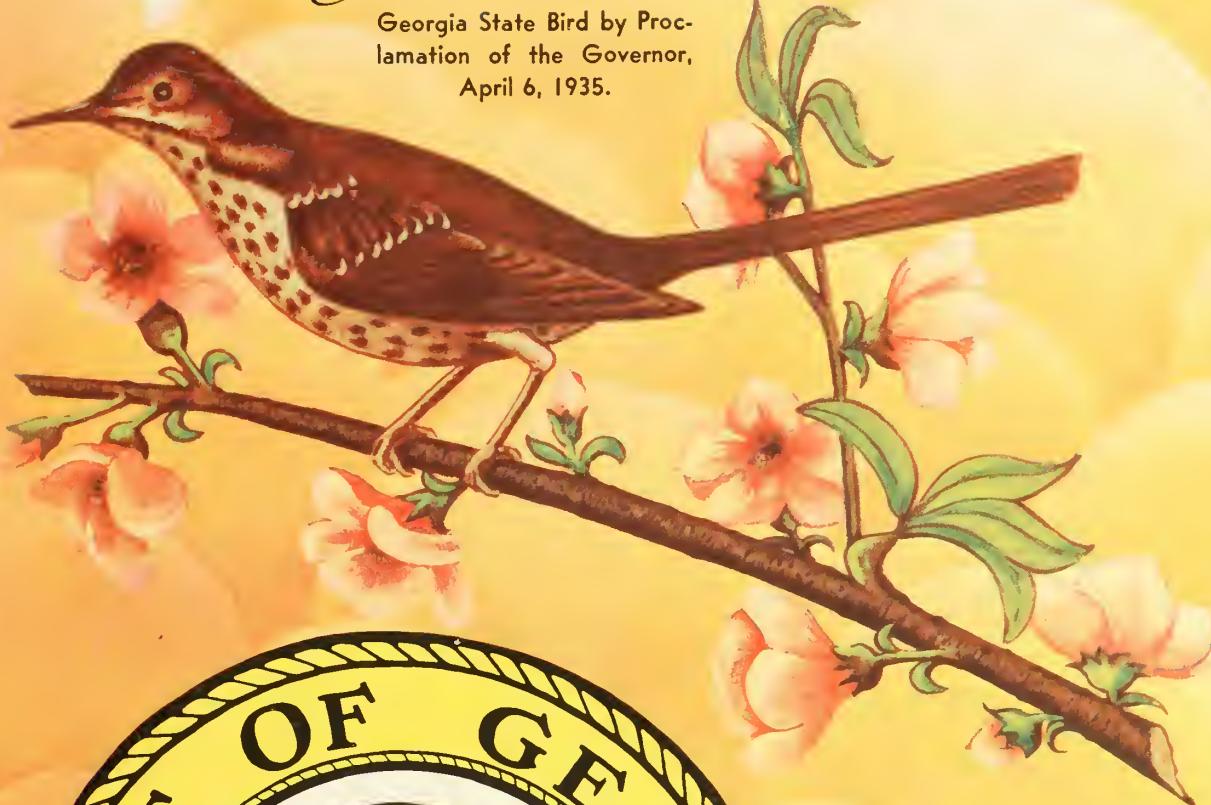
Cherokee Rose

Georgia State Flower by
Resolution of General As-
sembly, August 15, 1916.



Brown Thrasher

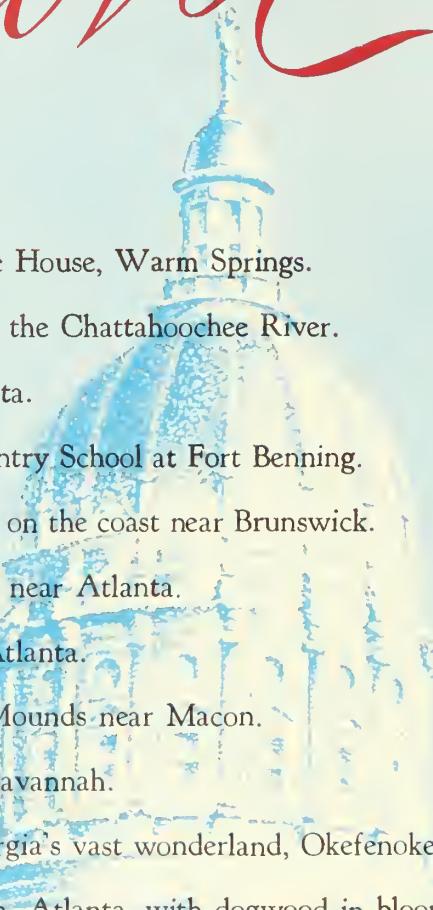
Georgia State Bird by Pro-
clamation of the Governor,
April 6, 1935.



Live Oak

Georgia State Tree by Reso-
lution of General Assembly,
February 25, 1937.

THE Cover



- 1 The Little White House, Warm Springs.
- 2 A steam boat on the Chattahoochee River.
- 3 City Hall, Atlanta.
- 4 U. S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning.
- 5 Moss draped oak on the coast near Brunswick.
- 6 Stone Mountain, near Atlanta.
- 7 Aerial view of Atlanta.
- 8 Famous Indian Mounds near Macon.
- 9 Victory Drive, Savannah.
- 10 Canoeing in Georgia's vast wonderland, Okefenokee Swamp.
- 11 Attractive garden, Atlanta, with dogwood in bloom.
- 12 Terrell Hall, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.
- 13 Colonial home, Macon.
- 14 Modern high school at West Point.
- 15 One of many beautiful buildings at Georgia School of Technology.
- 16 A B-29 made at Marietta.
- 17 A scene from Vogel State Park.

Georgia

The Colony of Georgia (so named from George II) was founded in 1733 by English colonists headed by General James Edward Oglethorpe, and was one of the original thirteen states. Georgia is divided into 159 counties. The state capital is Atlanta.

The area of Georgia is 59,265 square miles and has a population of over 3,500,000. The largest city is Atlanta, with a population of approximately 350,000; the other large cities are Savannah, Augusta, Macon, and Columbus.

The publicly supported University System of Georgia is favorably known throughout the nation for its excellent scholastic achievements and comprises sixteen institutions for students.

Georgia's 231,000 fine farms with an area of over 23,500,000 acres are noted for their excellent crops of cotton, watermelons, tobacco, peaches, pecans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, etc., also, for its horses, mules, milk, beef cattle and fine poultry.

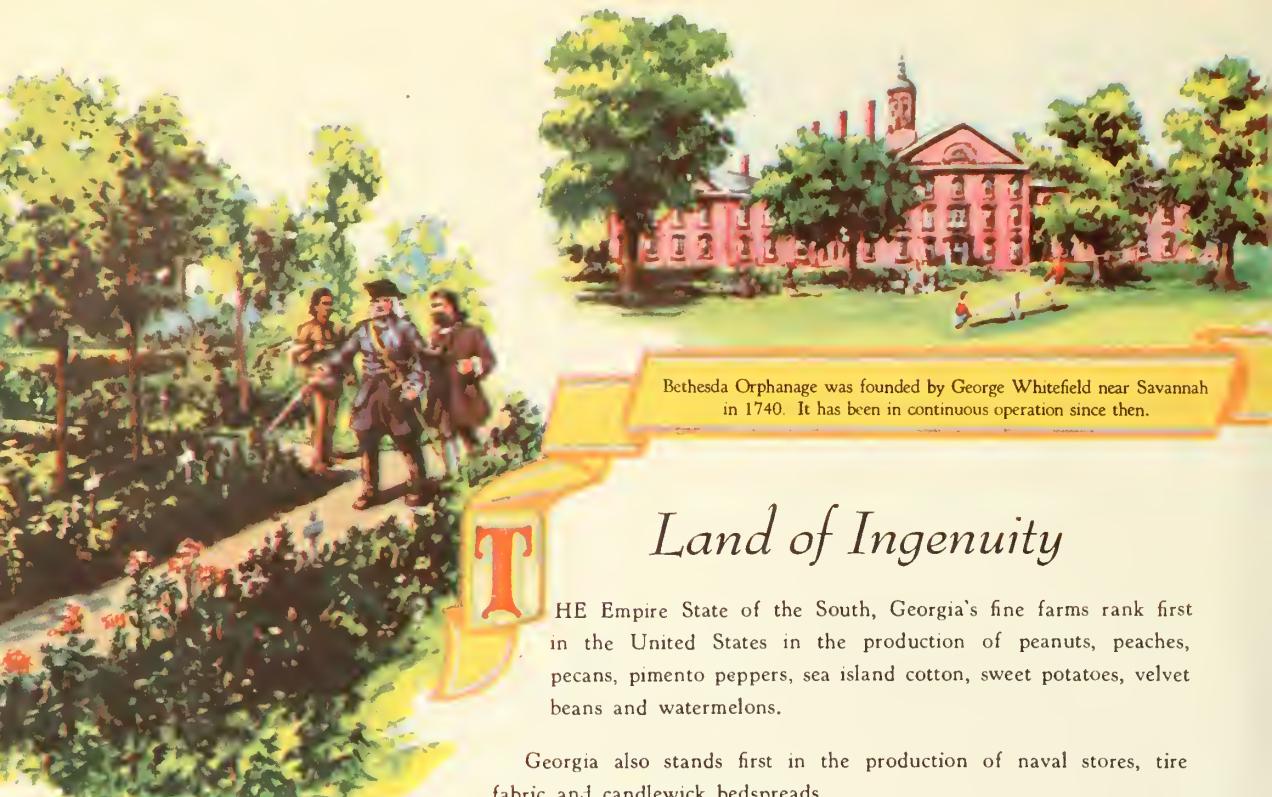
Its climate is so mild that all farming, industrial, mining and other out-door activities continue throughout the year, while livestock and farm animals graze in all-year pastures and poultry range out of doors throughout the twelve months.

There are over 90,000 miles of fine roads in the state, of which over 11,000 are hard-surfaced. Its near future road-building program will make its highways among the finest in the nation.

The twenty fine State Parks located throughout the state from the mountains to the ocean offer scenic beauty and recreational facilities that are now internationally known. Okefenokee Swamp Park, near Waycross, is also a noted spot.

Georgia's many firsts in industry, agriculture, education, recreation, including golf, fishing and other out-door sports available from its beautiful mountains to its many miles of sandy ocean beaches make it, indeed, a delightful state in which to spend a vacation or one's whole life.

STATE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Bethesda Orphanage was founded by George Whitefield near Savannah in 1740. It has been in continuous operation since then.

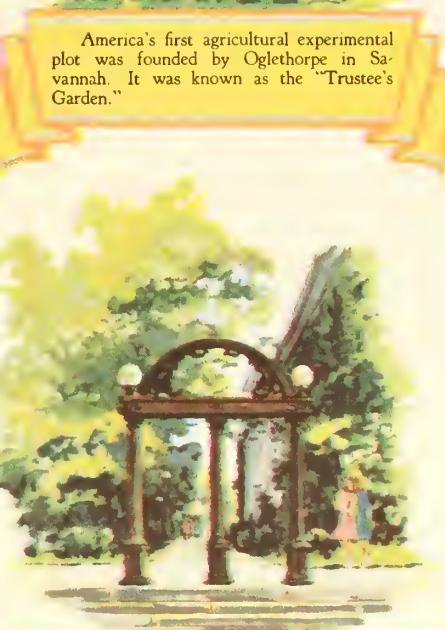
L Land of Ingenuity

HE Empire State of the South, Georgia's fine farms rank first in the United States in the production of peanuts, peaches, pecans, pimento peppers, sea island cotton, sweet potatoes, velvet beans and watermelons.

Georgia also stands first in the production of naval stores, tire fabric and candlewick bedspreads.

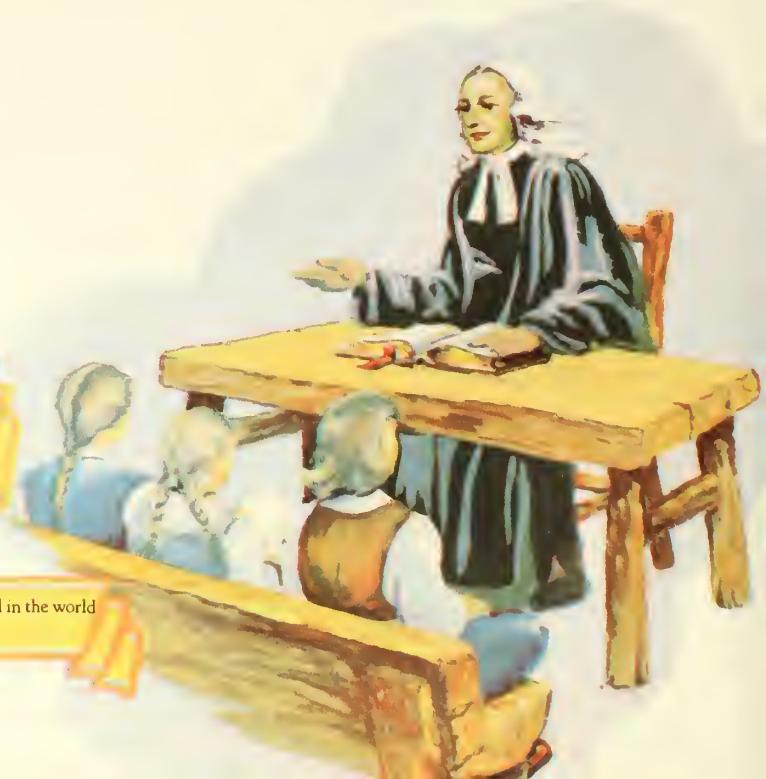
The cotton gin, sewing machine and circular saw were invented, and first used, in this state.

Its interesting history is filled with the many accomplishments of its pioneers, and many of the things that are now commonplace in our daily lives originated in Georgia.



Georgia was the first state to provide for a state-supported university. The University of Georgia, then known as Franklin College, was incorporated in 1785.

John Wesley organized the first Sunday School in the world in Savannah, in 1736.



BEAUTIFUL CITIES



1 View of historic Savannah, founded by General James Edward Oglethorpe.



2 Public Square in busy, fast-growing Macon.



3 Street scene in Columbus, noted for its fine textile mills and Fort Benning.



4 Business section of Augusta, another city popular with tourists.

EDUCATION



1 Fine Arts Building, University of Georgia, Athens.



2 Library, Chemistry and Physics Building, Emory University, Atlanta.



3 Modern High School, Griffin.



4 Russell Auditorium, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.

The photographs on the following pages are consecutively numbered. The numerals on this map and the strip maps are photograph numbers. They are placed to show the approximate location of each place of interest. Other important points are illustrated on other pages.

Tourist Travelogue of Georgia



Ringgold

41

Tunnel Hill

2

Toccoa Lake

Blue Ridge

9-10

Ft. Mt. Park

76

Dalton

3-4

Chatsworth
Spring Place

Ellijay

Resaca
New Echota
Marker Natl.
Mem.
12-13

Calhoun

14

Kingston

41

Rydal

18

Cartersville

16-20

16-17

Kennesaw

21

Kennesaw Mt.
Natl. Mem.

22-23-24

Marietta

25-26



Atlanta

27-51



Site of "General's" Recapture — Ringgold. Marks the spot where the Confederates recaptured the "General" from Andrew's raiders who had seized it at Kennesaw. The "General" is now in the Union Depot in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Tunnel — Tunnel Hill. Located just off U. S. Highway 41. This tunnel was built in 1848 as a part of the W & A Railroad and was one of the first railroad tunnels in the South. One quarter of a mile long through solid rock.

General Joseph E. Johnston Monument — Dalton. Located in the center of Crawford Street. This statue is a memorial to the great Confederate general who established his winter quarters in Dalton in 1863.



Old Water Mill — Near Ellijay. At one time practically all of the milling in the state was done in mills of this type. All of the machinery is moved by the large water wheel. Only a few of these mills are left.

Blue Ridge Mountain Scene - Blue Ridge. This region along U. S. Highway 76 is noted for its beautiful scenery. This shows a skyline photographed late in the afternoon.

Toccoa Lake — Blue Ridge. This lake has one of the longest shorelines of any lake in Georgia. It is located among the beautiful mountains of this region. It is noted as a fishing and vacation grounds.



Barnsley Gardens — Kingston. In 1830 Godfrey Barnsley, rich English Consul of Savannah, bought 10,000 acres and in 1859 began building a mansion with rare gardens. The War of the Sixties stopped the work.

Ruins of Old Flour Mill — Cartersville. Was producing 300 barrels of flour per day when destroyed by Sherman's army in 1864. This was a serious blow since this mill supplied large quantities of flour to the Confederate Army.

Cooper's Iron Foundry Ruins — Cartersville. Four miles south of Cartersville on a dirt road running along the Etowah River, Sherman destroyed this foundry in 1864 and operations were never resumed.



Cheatham's Hill — Kennesaw. Kennesaw, in Kennesaw National Park. Was the scene of important fighting in January, 1864, when the Confederates made a desperate stand against the advancing Federal troops. Erected by the State of Illinois.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park — Kennesaw. Contains more than 2,000 acres. Guides are furnished to show the battlefield.

Kennesaw Mountain — Kennesaw. The mountain is in the National Park. It was the scene of fierce fighting during Sherman's campaign in 1864. This view shows both Little Kennesaw and Kennesaw mountains.



Home of Robert Loveman—Dalton. Located on Thornton Avenue. This home has been converted into a memorial library. Robert Loveman was a poet and is best remembered for his poem, "Rain".



Vann House — Spring Place. Built in 1799 by Chief Joseph Vann. John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," was arrested as a spy while on a visit here but was released shortly thereafter.



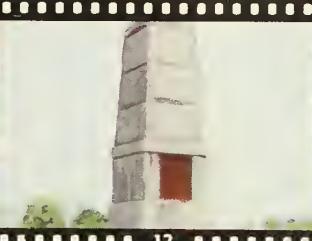
Fort Mountain State Park — Chatsworth. Consists of 2070 acres of magnificent forest land. A roadway leads to the top of Fort Mountain. This area contains a large lake, lookout tower, barbecue pits, and picnic shelters.



Fort Mountain Fortification — Chatsworth. This mountain is named for the ruins of a fort which encircles the summit. The wall is 1500 feet long and 12 feet thick. Its origin is an unsolved mystery.



Resaca — Site of one of the important battles during Sherman's march to Atlanta. Here, Mary Green started the first Confederate cemetery.



Cherokee Capital Memorial — New Echota. Erected by U. S. in 1931 to mark the last Cherokee capital east of the Mississippi River. The Treaty of 1835 was signed here.



Grave of Harriett Gold — New Echota. Harriett Gold, of Cornwold, Connecticut, married Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian, nephew of Chief John Ridge and editor of the "Cherokee Phoenix."



Memorial Arch — Calhoun. Has two bronze statues; one a Confederate soldier; the other a World War soldier. In background, is seen a statue of Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet and first editor of the "Cherokee Phoenix."



"In the Valley" — Rydal. Once the home of Corra Harris, famous Georgia novelist. Mrs. Harris's best known book was "A Circuit Rider's Wife." The living room is a cabin built in 1830 by Pine Log, Cherokee Chief.



Roseland — Cartersville. Located on Market Street. This was formerly the home of Sam P. Jones, nationally known Methodist evangelist.



Friendship Monument — Cartersville. Located in the public square. It is dedicated to "friends and creditors" by Mark A. Cooper, operator of the Cooper Iron Works. When Sherman destroyed the iron works, only this monument was left intact.



"General" Marker — Kennesaw. Commemorates the spot where Andrew's raiders seized the locomotive, the "General." The famous race began here and ended north of Ringgold when the "General" was recaptured and the raiders arrested.



National Cemetery — Marietta. This beautiful, well-kept cemetery is located five blocks from the public square on Washington Street. Over 10,000 Federal soldiers are buried here.



Confederate Cemetery — Marietta. Located west of the railroad. About 3,000 Confederate soldiers, who were killed in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, are buried here.

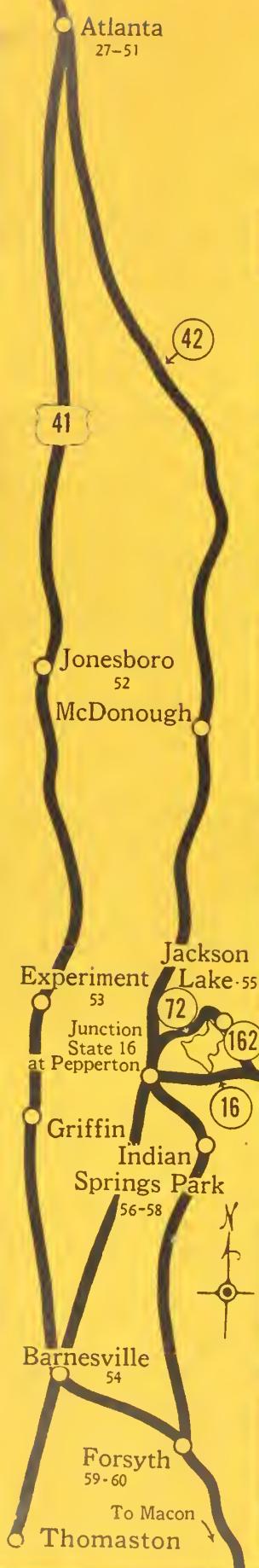


University System Center — Atlanta. Houses Atlanta Junior College and Georgia Evening College. The evening school offers college training for students.



Thomas E. Watson Statue — Atlanta, on Capitol Square. "Tom" Watson was widely known as an attorney, publisher, statesman and historian. Frequently referred to as the father of rural free-delivery.

Atlanta
27-51



Marker — Atlanta, 1042 Marietta Road. Marks the spot where, on July 17, 1864, General Joseph E. Johnston, Commander of the Army of Tennessee, was relieved by General J. B. Hood, who took command.

Farmers Market — Atlanta. Owned and operated by the State. Largest state farmers market in the U.S. More than 30,000 square feet under roof. Current sales one million dollars per month.

Henry Grady Monument — Atlanta, Marietta and Forsyth Streets. Henry Grady was widely known as an orator, statesman and journalist. His oratory helped to create better feeling between the North and the South following the War.



Piedmont Park — Atlanta. The entrance to this park is located on Piedmont Avenue at 14th Street. The monument to Peace, shown above, was erected by the Gate City Guards. The park was a battleground in 1864.

Oglethorpe University — Atlanta, Peachtree Road. Buildings erected in 1915. The campus contains 600 acres of land and an 80 acre lake. A vault, called the "Crypt of Civilization" has been built under the Administration Building.

Peachtree Battle Marker — Atlanta. Located near Peachtree Creek, where some of the fiercest fighting occurred during the Battle of Atlanta in 1864.



Rhodes Memorial Hall — Atlanta. Erected in 1904 and was the former home of A. G. Rhodes. The Rhodes Estate presented the building to the State of Georgia in 1929 to be used as the Department of Archives and History.

Atlanta University System — Atlanta. Largest Negro educational center in America. The plan was adopted in 1929. Members are Atlanta University, Spelman College and Morehouse College.

Statue of Joseph E. Brown and His Wife — Atlanta, in the S. W. corner of Capitol Square. He was the fiery war-time governor from 1857 to 1865. He served the State as U. S. senator from 1880 to 1891.



Eternal Light — Atlanta, Whitehall and Alabama Streets. This gas street light burned during the bombardment of Atlanta and bears the scars made by a cannon ball. When electricity replaced gas, this lone light was left.

Division of General Extension — Atlanta. Established in 1933 as the Extension Division of the University of Georgia. Courses are offered in classes or by correspondence.

John West Museum — Jonesboro, north of town on site of the Battle of Jonesboro. Known as "The Fair of 1850" and consists of types of early horse-drawn vehicles, miniatures of buildings and other relics of that period.



32



33



34



35

The Wren's Nest — Atlanta, 1050 Gordon Street. This was the home of Joel Chandler Harris. He was nationally famous for his Uncle Remus stories. Many of his personal effects are now on display here.

The Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta — Atlanta, Grant Park. This painting is a reproduction of the Battle of Atlanta. Measures 50 feet high by 400 feet circumference and weighs 18,000 pounds.

John B. Gordon Statue — Atlanta, northwest corner of Capitol Square. He was a major general in the Confederate army, a U. S. senator from 1873 to 1880 and Governor of Georgia from 1886 to 1890.

State Capitol Building — Atlanta. The building was completed in 1889 at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. It is patterned after the National Capitol in Washington. Stone Mountain, 20 miles away, can be seen from the dome.



39



40



41



42

Breastworks of Fort Walker — Atlanta, within Grant Park. Cannon used in the Battle of Atlanta can be seen here. Grant Park was named for Colonel Lemuel P. Grant who donated the land for the park.

Monument to General James McPherson — Atlanta, McPherson Avenue. General McPherson was killed here, July 22, 1864. General Walker, who fought opposite Gen. McPherson in the Battle of Atlanta, was killed the same day.

Marker — Atlanta, Memorial Drive. From this point, July 22, 1864, General McPherson watched the fighting in Sugar Creek Valley where Walker's Division of Hardee's Corps, C.S.A., was attacking the 16th Corps of the Federal army.

Monument to General William H. T. Walker — Atlanta, on Glenwood Avenue east of Flat Shoals Avenue. General Walker was slain in the Battle of Atlanta on July 22, 1864.



46



47



48



49

Confederate Soldiers' Home — Atlanta, on Confederate Avenue. This is the home of the Confederate Veterans of the War. It is now used, in part, by the State Highway Patrol as their State headquarters.

Monument to the Confederate Dead — Atlanta, in Oakland Cemetery on Memorial Drive. The monument was erected in 1874. Thousands of Confederate soldiers are buried here including several noted military leaders.

Georgia School of Technology — Atlanta. Engineering branch of the University System. Founded in 1885. Five year cooperative course enables students to earn part of their expenses and to combine practical experience with theory.

Emory University — Atlanta. Started at Oxford in 1835 and was moved to Atlanta in 1914. The school has several million dollars in endowment funds and is the property of the General Conference of the Methodist Church.



53



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55

Georgia Experiment Station — Experiment. Located near the northern city limits of Griffin. Many valuable experiments are carried on here in the interest of Georgia farmers. Operated by the University of Georgia.

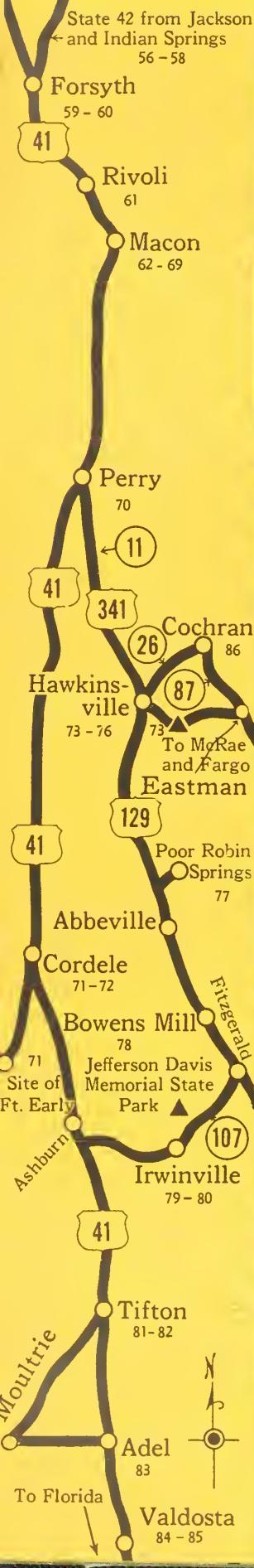
Gordon Military College — Barnesville. Chartered in 1852. Became "Barnesville Masonic Female Seminary" during Civil War. Reorganized as "Gordon Institute" in 1872. Became a Junior College in 1927.

F.F.A. Camp — Jackson Lake. Construction began in 1938 and completed in 1942. Now has modern facilities to accommodate 400 boys. 260 Acres in the camp area.



56

Holiness camp ground — Indian Springs. Used every August since 1890. Consists of a tabernacle, a hotel and about 300 privately owned cottages. The photograph is of the tabernacle.



PICTORIAL TRAVELOGUE OF GEORGIA



Indian Springs State Park — Indian Springs. Land was ceded to Georgia by the Creek Indians in 1826. The only land ever ceded to the white man for park use. The Indians had great faith in the curative powers of the sulfur water.

Old Mill — Indian Springs. All of the machinery is turned by the water wheel. Indian Springs State Park is nearby.

Uncle Remus Marker — Forsyth. Across the street Joel Chandler Harris had his first newspaper experience at the age of 19. This spot is known as "Where Uncle Remus came of age."

Mercer University — Macon. Mercer Institute was started at Penfield in 1833, and chartered as Mercer University in 1837. It was moved to Macon in 1871. It is under the control of the Southern Baptist Association.

Ocmulgee Park Museum — Macon. Located in the Ocmulgee National Monument south of Macon on Highway 80. Many valuable Indian articles that have been excavated from the mounds in this park are on display here.

Site of Fort Early — Cordele. Fort Early was constructed by General David Blackshear in 1812. The fort was visited by General Andrew Jackson in 1818 when marching to Florida to fight the Seminole Indians.

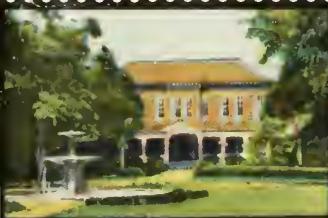
Hydro-Electric Power Plant — Cordele. Located south of the Fort Early site. It is the only county-owned and operated hydro-electric power plant in Georgia and was the first in the United States. Known as a fine fishing ground.

Fort Green Marker — Hawkinsville. Fort Green was built to protect the early settlers from the Indians. It was one of four stockade forts erected in 1813 by order of the Governor at the request of General David Blackshear.

Indian Marker — Bowen's Mill. Where the Creek Indians made their last stand against the white men, March 9, 1810. Senator Mitchell Griffin and Major Cathroe of the Telfair Militia were slain during this encounter.

Jefferson Davis Monument — Irwinville. Located in the Jeff Davis Park. Here, on May 10, 1865, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was arrested by the Federal forces. The old state road passes near the monument.

Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park — Irwinville. Shrine to the President of the Confederacy. A bronze bust marks the exact spot of his capture, May 10, 1865, by Federal troops on his retreat from Richmond.



60

Bessie Tift College — Forsyth.
Organized in 1850 as "Forsyth Collegiate Institute," later changed to the "Monroe Female College." Acquired by Georgia Baptist Convention in 1898. Name changed in 1917 to "Bessie Tift College."



61

Wesleyan College — Rivoli. Originally located in Macon but was moved to Rivoli in 1928. Here, a 170 acre campus provides a beautiful setting for twelve brick and marble buildings.



62

Georgia Academy for the Blind — Macon. Owned and operated by the State. One of the beauty spots in Macon.



63

Home of Sidney Lanier — Macon. Lanier was born in Macon in 1842. He lost his health while a Confederate soldier and died at 39 years. His best remembered poems are, "Marshes of Glynn" and "Song of the Chattahoochee."



67

Indian Council Chamber — Macon. Located in the Ocmulgee National Monument. Interior view of the council chamber. Here, ceremonies were carried on by the tribal council. The ceremonial basin can be seen in the foreground.



68

Porterfield Rose Gardens — Macon. James H. Porter planted 25 acres of roses here to experiment with the cultivation of roses in southern gardens. The result is a spot of real beauty and is one of the ten largest rose gardens in the nation.



69

Old Wesleyan College — Macon. Oldest chartered college for women. Incorporated in 1836 and opened in 1839 by the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church. Wesleyan moved to Rivoli in 1928.



70

Houston County Court House — Perry. Has served as a court house for nearly 100 years. Slaves were once auctioned here. The building served as a center for buying, selling and exchanging slaves.



74

Hartford Marker — Hawkinsville, across the river. Site of the old Indian trading post named for Nancy Hart. Was county seat of Pulaski County from 1808 until 1837 when the court house was moved to Hawkinsville.



75

DeSoto Marker — Hawkinsville. DeSoto is believed to have passed here; then, to within a few miles of the site of Augusta, and, westward, thence to the Mississippi River where he died.



76

Jackson Trail Marker — Hawkinsville. Andrew Jackson passed here in 1818 when he marched into Florida to suppress the Seminole Indians. General David Blackshear laid out this trail in 1814. It was the first road in Pulaski County.



77

Poor Robin Springs — Abbeville. Located one mile east of Abbeville, near the Ocmulgee River. The springs were named after Indian Chief Poor Robin, who was said to have been healed by bathing in its waters.



81

Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College — Tifton. Founded as one of the A and M High Schools. Became the Georgia State College for Men in 1924 and the present Agricultural College (Junior) in 1933. Part of the University System.



82

Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station — Tifton. Operated by the University of Georgia. Baldwin College students study the demonstration and experimental work. Extensive experiments are made here for Coastal Plain farmers.



83

"Lime Lick" — Adel. Located near the Salem Baptist Church. This natural sink is surrounded by trees and flowers. The beautiful lake never goes dry and the bottom has never been sounded.



84

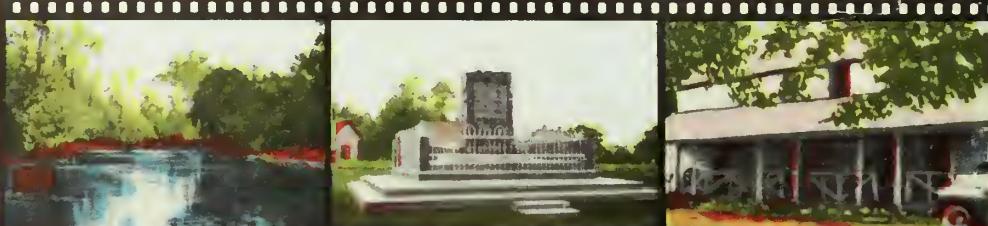
Georgia State Woman's College — Valdosta. Started in 1913. Operated as a part of the University System.



Emory Junior College — Valdosta. Opened in 1928. Owned and operated by the Methodist Church. Offers 2 year preparatory courses in arts and sciences. The photo is of the Administration Building.

Middle Georgia College — Cochran. Founded in 1885 as the New Ebenezer College. In 1917, it became one of the Agricultural and Mechanical Schools; in 1928, the Middle Georgia College (Junior). Part of the University System.

Little Ocmulgee State Park — McRae. Good fishing, boating and swimming in the lake. A log community house for dancing and meetings. Log cabins for over-night accommodations.



Suwanee River — Fargo. This river was made immortal by Stephen Foster's song "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." The river rises in the Okefenokee Swamp and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Stephen Foster Marker — Fargo. This memorial was erected to the poet who made the Suwanee River famous by his poem "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," but who never actually saw the river.

John Ross House — Rossville. Built about 1770 by the grandfather of John Ross. John Ross was a Cherokee Indian Chief although he had very little Indian blood. Ross moved into this house in 1790.



Berry Schools — Rome. This brick building was constructed by the students in the school. The students drew the plans for the building, made all of the brick and did the actual construction work.

John Ridge Marker — Rome. Marks the trading post and ferry of the Cherokee Indian Chief, John Ridge. He was major in the Creek War of 1814. The Cherokees executed Ridge for signing the Treaty of 1835 at New Echota.

Monument to Robert Battley — Rome. Honors one of America's most celebrated surgeons. He developed the "Battley's Operation." He performed the first operation of this kind in August, 1872.



Spring — Cedartown. This spring supplies water for all of Cedartown and its industrial area. The spring supplies more than twice the amount that is used. No filtering is necessary.

The West Georgia College — Carrollton. Organized in 1907 as the Fourth Congressional District Agricultural and Mechanical School. Incorporated into the University System in 1933 as a co-educational Junior college.

Stone Mounting Block of General William McIntosh — Carrollton. This mounting block stood in front of General McIntosh's home, located about five miles from Whitesburg. It was removed and placed on the West Georgia campus.



88



89



90



91

Artesian Wells — Lumber City. Fifty artesian wells of this type supplied the town with water until a modern water supply system was installed recently. The water flows into famous Sugar Creek.

South Georgia College — Douglas. A junior college in the University System. The school has a beautiful campus among the pine trees.

Clinch County Pine Belt — Homer-ville. Clinch County is the largest producer of naval stores in the state. The picture shows a culti-vated forest with rows almost one mile long.

Woman's Club — Homerville. This building was the county jail until converted into the Woman's Club. The ladies made a beautiful club house out of an ugly jail.



95



96



97



98

Chickamauga National Park — Chickamauga. Scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the War of the Sixties. Was established as a 5500 acre national park by congress in 1890. The photograph is of the Admininstration Building.

Georgia Monument — Chickamauga National Park. The most severe fighting of the War of the Sixties took place here in September, 1863.

Gordon Lee House — Chickamauga. Built about 1850 by James Gordon. The bricks were handmade by slaves. Used as headquarters by General Rosecrans and, later, as a hospital by Federal troops.

Berry Schools — Rome. Started by Martha Berry in 1902, to enable boys and girls to earn their own ex-penses while getting their education. The 32,000 acre campus is the world's largest. The Ford Building is shown in this photograph.



102



103



104



105

Shorter College — Rome. Organized in 1873 as the Cherokee Baptist Female College. It was renamed for its chief benefactor, Colonel Alfred Shorter, in 1877. It confers the A. B. degree.

Monument to the Confederate Wo-men — Rome. Located on Broad Street. This is the first monument erected to the women of the Confederacy.

Monument to General Nathan Bedford Forrest — Rome. Brigadier General of the Confederate Army. He, with 600 men, tricked 1800 Federal cavalrymen into surren-dering to him during a battle near Rome in April, 1863.

Georgia School for the Deaf — Cave Spring. Established in 1847 by legislative act. The deaf are given vocational and literary training. Near by is located the famous cave and spring for which the town is named.



109



110



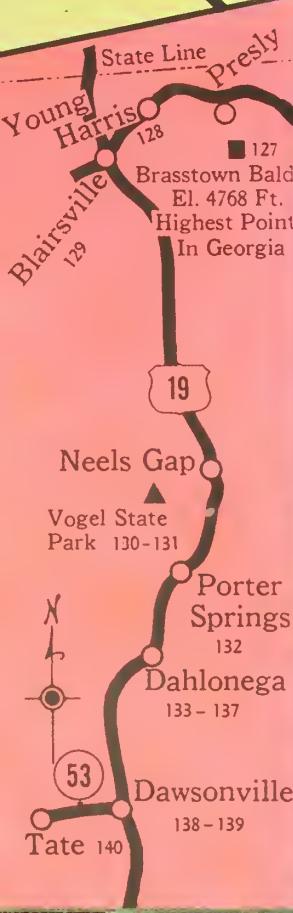
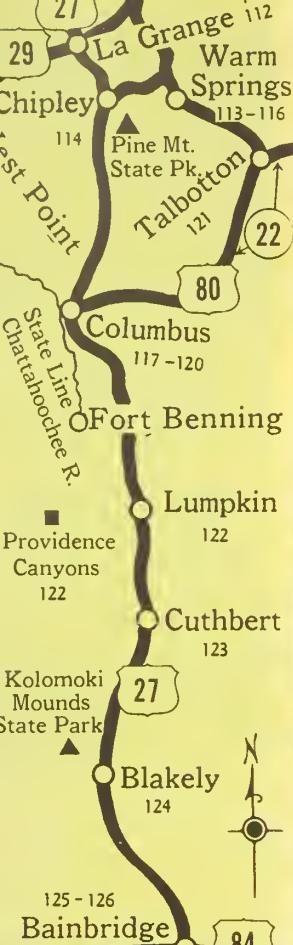
111

Memorial to General William Mc-Intosh — Whitesburg. On bank of the Chattahoochee River at site of General McIntosh's home. General McIntosh was a famous Creek Indian Chief, killed here for signing the Indian Springs Treaty of 1825.

LaGrange College — LaGrange. Chartered in 1831 as the "LaGrange Female College." Purchased by the Methodist Church in 1859 and the name was changed to "LaGrange College" in 1934.

Segrest House — LaGrange, 311 Vernon Street. Photographs of this house have been used in national magazines and periodicals as typical anti-bellum architecture. The house was built in 1820.

Bellvue House — LaGrange. The site was purchased by Benjamin H. Hill in 1853. Mr. Hill enter-tained Jefferson Davis here and was later arrested by the Federal soldiers for this offense.



Warm Springs — Warm Springs. These springs are fed from a source beneath Pine Mountain. The water emerges at a constant temperature of 89 degrees and is considered excellent for the after-treatment of infantile paralysis.

Pine Mountain State Park — Chipley. Popular recreation center. View is of the terrace at the tavern. Stone cabins, swimming and boating.

Georgia Hall — Warm Springs. This hall was built by contributions from 50,000 Georgians. It is a part of the great Warm Springs development for the treatment of infantile paralysis victims.



Wynnton School — Columbus, Wynnton Road. One of the first school buildings of the one-story type, known as the "Columbus Plan" of school architecture. The original building was erected about 1840.

Episcopal Church — Talbotton. Erected in 1848 of hand-hewn lumber and hand-forged nails. The old pipe organ with a hand pump is still in use. LeVert College, now Straus LeVert Hall, was established in Talbotton in 1856.

Providence Canyons — Lumpkin. Known as the Grand Canyon of Georgia, it covers several hundred acres. The canyons are about 200 feet deep and 300 feet wide.



Brasstown Bald — Presley. This is the highest peak in Georgia and is a part of Enotah (4,784 feet altitude). A hiker's trail leads to it from Young Harris. Received its name because of its barren condition.

Young Harris College — Young Harris. The college was organized in 1886 by Young L. G. Harris. It is a co-educational college, maintained by the Methodist Church. This photograph is of the Susan Harris Memorial.

Mountain Experiment Station — Blairsville. Agricultural experiments are conducted here in the interest of the North Georgia farmer. Part of the University System.



North Georgia College — Dahlonega. Opened in 1873 as the North Georgia Agricultural College. Became co-educational in 1933. More than six million dollars in gold coins were minted when the old mint was here.

Nugget Office — Dahlonega. Here, the "Dahlonega Nugget" has been published for nearly half a century. Until his death in 1934, W. B. Townsend was the owner, editor, business manager, reporter, typesetter and printer.

Water Wheel — Dahlonega. The wheel is 40 feet in diameter and is said to be the largest of its type ever constructed. At one time it furnished power for the City of Dahlonega.



116

The Little White House — Warm Springs. Georgia home of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Located one mile from the Foundation. Many matters of national importance were handled here by President Roosevelt during his many visits.



117

Oglethorpe Marker — Columbus. Broadway and Fourth Streets. This granite boulder marks the place where General James Edward Oglethorpe crossed the Chattohoochee when he went to Coweta in 1739 to treat with the Creek Indians.



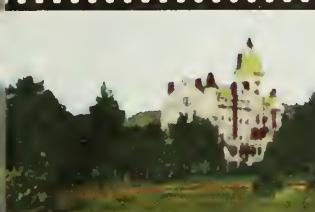
118

Brass Salute Gun — Columbus. Made from household brass ware contributed by the women of Columbus. It fired salutes in 1861 upon the secession of each state from the Union.



119

St. Elmo — Columbus. 2810 St. Elmo Drive. Built in 1831 by Sehorn Jones. First named "El Dorado," but changed to "St. Elmo" in 1875, after Augustus Evans Wilson's novel which contains descriptive references to it.



123

Andrew College — Cuthbert. Junior college for girls. Controlled by the South Georgia Methodist Conference. Founded in 1854. One of the oldest denominational schools for women in the United States. Used as a hospital during the War.



124

Kolomoki Mounds State Park — Blakely. Archeologists say this is one of the four most interesting sites east of the Mississippi. It has never been exploited.



125

Andrew Jackson Marker — Bainbridge. On the Flint River Bridge in west Bainbridge. Andrew Jackson and his troops passed here on their way to Florida to suppress the Seminole Indians in 1818.



126

DeSoto Trail Marker — Bainbridge. In 1540, DeSoto and his Spanish adventurers are believed to have crossed the river of Capachequi (now the Flint) and camped here for five days. They marched northward from this point.



130

Vogel State Park — This view is of Neel Gap, in the Blue Ridge mountains. Cabins are on nearby Lake Trahlyta.



131

Appalachian Trail — Vogel State Park. This famous foot trail extends along the crest of the Blue Ridge mountains into Maine.



132

Cairn — Porter Springs. There is a legend that an Indian maiden was buried here and that every Indian that passed by dropped a stone on the grave in memory of her. This is another of Georgia's unsolved mysteries.



133

Findley Gold Mine — Dahlonega. The hill in the background is honeycombed with about 400 feet of tunnels. The mine is still active. Complete, modern mining equipment is installed within the buildings.



137

Lumpkin County Court House — Dahlonega. This building was completed in 1836 and was constructed of native clay and brick, painted red. It is one of the oldest court houses in the State in continuous use.



138

Mountain Scenery — Dawsonville. This view is typical of the North Georgia mountain scenery. This photograph was made from the top of Amicola Falls, looking toward Dawsonville.



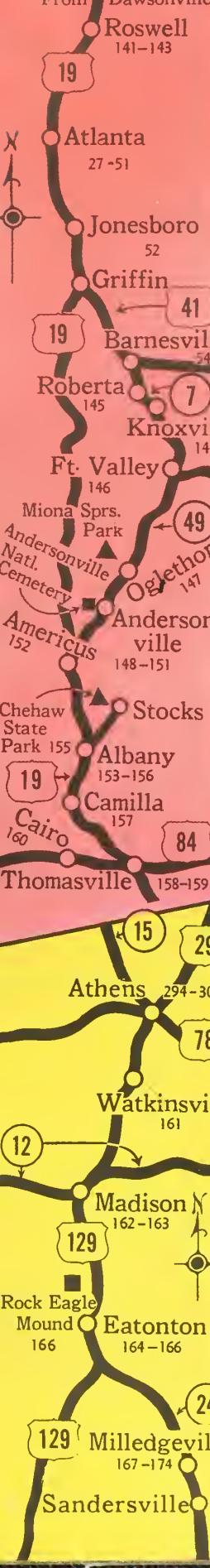
139

Amicola Falls — Dawsonville. A highway completely encircles the falls. This is the highest falls in the state. A clear mountain stream falls 729 feet down the eastern side of Amicola Ridge.



140

Marble Quarry — Tate. A vein of marble runs through this section measuring three eighths of a mile deep. Only the surface of a few acres has been removed.



141



142



143

Mimosa Hall — Roswell. Built about 1840 by John Dunwoody, one of the original settlers. The home is noted for its architecture and the formal gardens of boxwood, magnolia, mimosa and oak trees.

Bullock Hall — Roswell. Built by James Bullock, whose daughter, Martha, married Theodore Roosevelt. Their son became President Theodore Roosevelt and their granddaughter, Eleanor, married President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Barrington Hall — Roswell. Built about 1842 by Barrington King, son of Roswell King, of Darien who settled Roswell about 1837. Roswell King and Major James Bullock are buried in the old Presbyterian Cemetery nearby.



148



149



150

Earthworks — Andersonville. Located in the Andersonville Prison Park. 49,485 Federal prisoners were held here in 1864. Stone posts mark the corners of the old stockade.

"Providence Spring" — Andersonville. In the Andersonville Prison Park. In August 1864, the Federal prisoners prayed for water. A heavy rain opened this old spring and the prisoners named it "Providence Spring."

Captain Henry Wirz Monument — Andersonville. Confederate Commandant of Andersonville prison. He was tried, found guilty and hanged by a U. S. Military Commission for conspiring to kill and torture the prisoners.



155



156

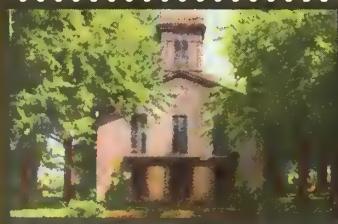


157

Chehaw State Park — Albany. Fishing is good in the lake here. The park contains outdoor ovens, tables and picnic facilities.

Sand Dunes — Albany. Located south of the city. Here, regular ocean sand dunes extend for about thirty miles. This is believed to have been the shoreline of the ocean many centuries ago.

Hawthorne Marker — Camilla. Located in the center of Main Street. This marks the Hawthorne Trail blazed in 1818 by William Hawthorne when he was seeking a short route from North Carolina to Florida.



162



163



164

Presbyterian Church — Madison, on South Main Street. Erected in 1810. Dr. Axson, father of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, was once pastor.

Snowhill — Madison. Home of Lancelot Johnson, inventor of one of the first machines to crush cotton seeds. Johnson painted the roof with cotton seed oil and white lead. The effect produced suggested the name "Snowhill."

Joel Chandler Harris Marker — Eatonton. Located near the court house. Here, the famous creator of "Uncle Remus" was born December 9, 1848. He lived in Putnam County until young manhood.



144

Site of Home of Joanna Troutman — Knoxville. In 1835, she made and presented a flag to the Georgia Battalion marching to aid Texas in its fight for independence. The flag was later adopted by the Republic of Texas.



145

Monument to Benjamin Hawkins — Roberta. President Washington appointed Benjamin Hawkins Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1796. Hawkins established and lived at the Old Agency eight miles west of here.



146

Fort Valley State College — Fort Valley. For Negroes. The State Teachers and Agricultural College founded in 1902 at Forsyth, and the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, founded in 1895, were combined by the State, in 1939.



147

Timothy Barnard Marker — Oglethorpe. He was a Deputy Indian Agent under Benjamin Hawkins. His son, Timpoochee, was the chief of the Uchees and a major in the U. S. Army during the War of 1812.



151

Andersonville National Prison Park — Andersonville. Contains 30 acres, maintained by the Federal Government. The view is of the cemetery in which are buried more than 13,000 Federal soldiers.



152

The Georgia Southwestern College — Americus. Founded in 1907 as one of the A & M Schools. In 1933, it became the Georgia Southwestern College, a co-educational junior college and is a part of the State University System.



153

Georgia Normal and Agricultural College — Albany. Started in 1903 as Albany Bible Manual Training Institute. The state took the school over in 1917 and made it a training school for Negro teachers.



154

Radium Springs — Albany. The lake is fed by springs flowing at the rate of 70,000 gallons per minute at temperature of 68 degrees. The Indians believed these waters to have curative powers and called them "Skywaters."



158

Greenwood — Thomasville. Built in 1844 by the English architect, John Wind for Thomas Jones. The magnolia in the front gable was carved by slaves. The rare garnets were landscaped by Sanford White.



159

The Great Oak — Thomasville. Located at the corner of Crawford and Monroe Streets. It has a limb spread of 175 feet and is said to be the largest oak tree in Georgia.



160

Tung Oil Trees — Cairo. Cairo is the center of the new Tung Oil Industry. The first trees were planted experimentally in 1908. Cairo has a mill for extracting the oil from the nuts.



161

Eagle Hotel — Watkinsville. Erected in 1789 as Fort Edwards for protection against the Indians. In 1801 it became a tavern and is now used as a residence. Robert Toombs, Alexander Stephen and Sidney Lanier stopped here.



165

Die Sherwood Marker — Eatonton. Location of his home and private school from 1826 to 1836. Sherwood was an author, educator and minister. He published "The Georgia Gazetteer" in 1827.



166

Indian Eagle Mound — Eatonton. Most perfect effigy mound in America. Made of quartz stone loosely arranged to form an eagle. Measures 102 feet by 120 feet and is ten feet above the ground at the center.



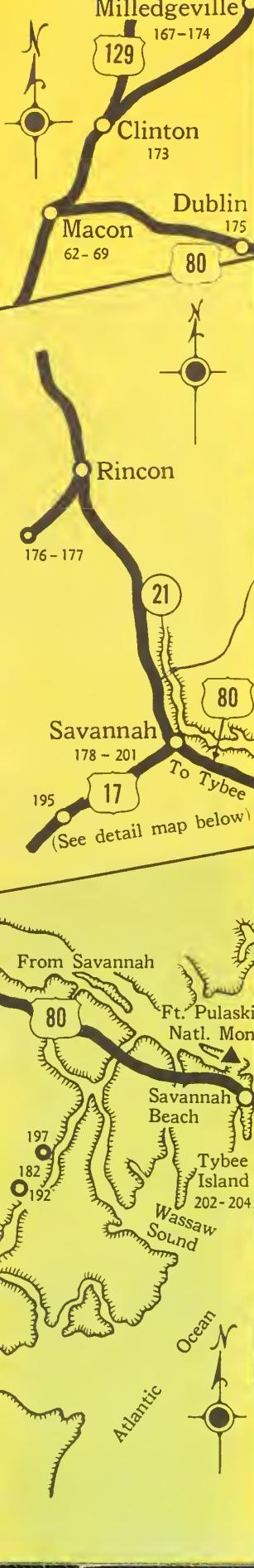
167

Georgia Training School for Boys — Milledgeville. Reform school for delinquent boys founded in 1905. Nineteen buildings on a 600 acre tract. Owned and operated by the state.



168

Georgia State Hospital — Milledgeville. The photograph is of the Administration Building, one of more than sixty buildings. Opened in 1842 as the Lunatic Asylum.





172 • Spiral Stairway — Milledgeville. Located in the old Masonic Hall where LaFayette once presided over a lodge meeting. The photograph was made from the ground floor looking upward toward the skylight.

173 • LaFayette Marker — Clinton. Marks the route traveled by LaFayette from Milledgeville to Macon in 1825. He stood on this spot and made a speech to the people of Clinton. Clinton was once the county seat of Jones County.

174 • Georgia Military College — Milledgeville. Buildings and grounds were a gift by the state. Building shown is the old Georgia Capitol, built in 1827 and given to Milledgeville for the Georgia Military and Agriculture College in 1869.

175 • Ruins of "Vallambrosa" — Dublin. Home of George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia from 1823 to 1827. This chimney and ruins are all that remain of the home.



179 • Sergeant Jasper Monument — Savannah, at Madison Square. This monument honors the Revolutionary hero who won fame by his gallantry at Fort Moultrie in the Revolutionary War and was killed in the Seige of Savannah in 1779.

180 • Meldrim House — Savannah, Bull St. General Sherman used as headquarters in 1864, at which time it was the home of Charles Green, a British subject. Now the home of family of Judge Peter W. Meldrim.

181 • Independent Presbyterian Church — Savannah, Bull Street. Built in 1889, a reproduction of the church built in 1815. Ellen Axon, grand daughter of the pastor, married Woodrow Wilson in the church manse in 1885.

182 • Wormsloe — Savannah, Isle of Hope River. The land was originally granted to Noble Jones by King George II. Owned by eight succeeding generations. Remodeled upon its original tabby foundations.



186 • Nathaniel Greene Monument — Savannah. Located in Johnson Square. This monument was erected over the grave of the famous Revolutionary hero, Nathaniel Greene. LaFayette laid the cornerstone in 1825.

187 • Oglethorpe Memorial Stone Seat — Savannah. On Yamacraw Bluff, on the Savannah River near Bull and Bay Streets. This memorial marks the spot where Oglethorpe spent his first night in Georgia.

188 • Christ Episcopal Church — Savannah. Site is the home of the first congregation in Georgia (1733). This is the third church built on this site. John Wesley, minister in 1736, organized the first Sunday School in the world.

189 • Bonaventure Cemetery — Savannah. This was originally the home-site of Colonel John Mulryne. First used as a cemetery in 1861. The gray moss hanging from the live oaks, the azaleas and camellias give it the beauty of a garden.



193 • Sun Dial — Savannah, Bull Street. It commemorates the bicentennial of Georgia and honors Colonel William C. Bull who came from Charleston to assist Oglethorpe in designing Savannah.

194 • The Savannah Theatre — Savannah. Located on Bull Street. The oldest theatre in the U. S. in continuous use. It opened in 1818. The interior arrangement of boxes and galleries is still substantially the same as in 1818.

195 • Bamboo Farm — Savannah. Operated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There are more than 150 varieties of bamboo, as well as many new and little known plants and tropical fruits grown here.

196 • Owens House — Savannah, Abercorn Street facing Oglethorpe Park. Built in 1816-1819. It is the first and considered the best example of the work of the English architect, William Jay. LaFayette was entertained here.

Savannah

178 - 201

Tybee

Island

202 - 204

(See Detail
Map on
Preceding Page)

Richmond Hill

205 - 207

Midway

208 - 210

208

209

17

Ft. King George
State Park

Darien

211 - 219

Santa
Domingo
State ParkFt. Frederica
Natl. Mon.

Brunswick

220 - 221

St. Simon
Island

222

223

Presbyterian Church — Darien.
Established in 1736 by Reverend
John McLeod who came with the
Scotch colonists. The present
church was built in 1870 and con-
tains the records of the original con-
gregation.

204



205



206



211



212



213



218



219



220

Boat Docks — Darien. One of the
oldest towns of Georgia. Settled by
Scotch, 1735. Site of Fort Darien,
built to protect against Spanish in-
vasion from the south. At one time
one of the largest lumber centers
in the South.Oglethorpe Oak — Darien. Ogle-
thorpe and about 150 of his men
rested under this tree when he
marched against the Spaniards at
St. Augustine in 1742. This is one
of the largest trees in the State.Methodist Church — Darien. This
church is over 100 years old. It was
occupied by Sherman's men and
was one of the two buildings left
standing when they departed.

204



205



206



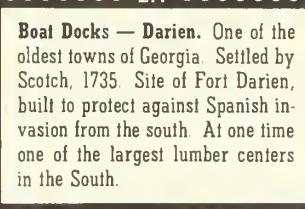
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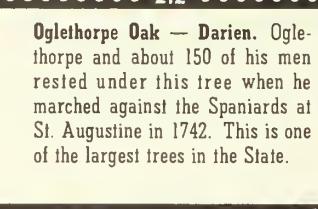
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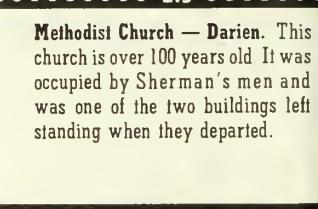
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204



205



206

Bethesda Orphanage — Savannah,
near Wormsloe. Founded by George
Whitefield in 1740. It is the oldest
orphanage in America. It also was
the first organized school in Geor-
gia. "Bethesda" means "House of
Mercy."Old Harbor Light — Savannah, on
Bay and Broad Streets. Built in
1852. Near by is the site of Fort
Wayne, on the site of the Trustees
Garden. Fort Wayne was named
for General "Mad Anthony" Wayne.
It was rebuilt in 1812.Old Pirate House — Savannah, on
Broad Street. Also known as the
"Flint House." According to tra-
dition, the pirate "Flint" of Steven-
son's "Treasure Island," died here.



200

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences — Savannah. Barnard Street. Building designed by the English architect, William Jay, about 1820. It is on the site of the old Government House.



201

Hodgson Hall — Savannah. corner Gaston and Whitaker Streets. Built in 1873. Presented to the City of Savannah in 1876 by Margaret Telfair Hodgson, the daughter of Governor Telfair. Home of the Georgia Historical Society.



202

Fort Pulaski — Near Tybee Island. Built 1829-1847. Surrendered by the Confederates in 1862, then used as a Federal military prison. Robert E. Lee once was stationed here. The Fort Pulaski National Monument embraces 537 acres.



203

Victory Drive — Tybee Island. Runs from Savannah to Savannah Beach and is a part of U. S. Highway 80. Oleanders, palms and azaleas line the drive. It is dedicated to the memory of the dead of World War I from Chatham County.



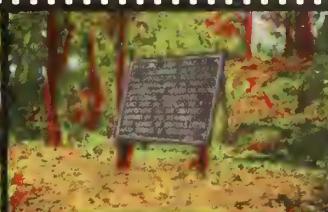
207

Old Model Plantation — Bryan County. Used students from Henry Ford's 70-acre model plantation in Bryan Chatham Counties. Plantation has a laboratory, museum, roadside market, church, fishery and machine shop.



208

Last Home of Sunbury — Near Midway. Sunbury was a thriving seaport in colonial days. Laid out in 1758. Here one of the first Masonic Lodges in America was organized with General Oglethorpe as Master.



209

Fort Morris Ruins — Near Midway. Built in 1776 by Continental troops to resist the British. Made famous by the answer of Colonel John McIntosh's "Come and get it," when called upon to surrender.



210

Midway Church — Midway. First built in 1754. The present building was erected in 1792. Lyman Hall and Button Gwinnett were members. Occupied by Sherman's army.



214

Highlander Monument — Darien. Located west of the courthouse on U. S. Highway 17. Erected in memory of the Scotch Highlanders who founded New Inverness, afterward renamed Darien. The monument is of pink marble.



215

Pierce Butler Plantation — Near Darien. Located on Butler's Island. The Butler plantation was made famous by the diary written by his actress wife, Fannie Kimble. The photograph is of the old rice mill.



216

Santo Domingo Park — Darien. Turned over to Boys Estate by the State Government to become home for delinquent youth in search of a wholesome life.



217

Santo Domingo Park — Darien. One of the missions established by Spanish priests on the site of the old Talaxe Indian village. This mission was established to convert the Indians to the Catholic religion.



221

Pier Oak — Brunswick. Located on the causeway to St. Simon Island. Here, Sidney Lanier received the inspiration for his poem "The Marshes of Glynn."



222

Oglethorpe's Farm Marker — St. Simon Island. Near the crossing of Military Road and Frederica Road. This marks the only home Oglethorpe had on Georgia soil.



223

Hamilton Plantation. — St. Simon Island. Established by James Hamilton in 1793 on land granted by King George II to Captain Gascoigne. The view is of the main entrance.



224

Gascoigne Bluff Marker — St. Simon Island. Named for Captain James Gascoigne, Commander of the "Hawk" which convoyed Georgia settlers in 1736. The timbers for "Constitution," subject of "Old Ironsides," were cut here.





225

Christ Episcopal Church — St. Simon Island. John and Charles Wesley preached under the oaks in front of this church in 1736. The present building was erected in 1875 to replace the first church.



226

Fort Frederica National Monument — St. Simon Island. Oglethorpe established this military post in 1736. Only a small part of the tarry fort, surmounted by cannon, remains.



227

Bloody Marsh Battlefield Monument — St. Simon Island. Here in 1742, General Oglethorpe won one of the most decisive battles of American history by crushing the Spanish menace to the southern English colonies.



232

Slave Hospital — St. Simon Island. Located on Retreat Plantation. Was maintained and supervised by Mrs. James Spalding for the slaves on the Retreat Plantation. Two nurses were kept.



233

Santa Maria State Park — St. Marys. Located about five miles north of town. These ruins are two stories high, 75 feet wide and 150 feet long. Believed to be the Spanish Santa Maria Mission, built about 1570.



234

Spanish Marker — St. Marys. Located in the center of town. Commemorates the Spanish occupation of this region and their ultimate expulsion. The British occupied the region in 1763 and organized it as the St. Marys' Parish.



239

St. Paul's Episcopal Church — Augusta. Fourth church built on the site of Fort Augusta. Bishop Leonidas Polk of Confederate Army is buried beneath the Altar.



240

Augusta Canal — Augusta. This canal extends nine miles through the City, bringing water from the Savannah River. It was dug in 1846 and generates 14,000 horsepower. Several cotton mills derive power from this canal.



241

Signer's Monument — Augusta. Erected in 1848 by the state in honor of her three signers of the Declaration of Independence, Lyman Hall, George Walton and Button Gwinnett. Hall and Walton are buried under the monument.



246

Monument to Generals Oglethorpe, Lighthorse Harry Lee and Robert E. Lee — Augusta. Oglethorpe marked off Augusta in 1735. General Lee recaptured Augusta from the British in 1781. Robert E. Lee was Commander of the Confederates.



247

Poet's Monument — Augusta, on Greene Street. Honors four poets: Sidney Lanier, Paul Hamilton Hayne, James Ryder Randall and Father Ahram Ryan. The last three lived in Augusta.



248

Monument to Samuel Hammond — Augusta, on Greene Street. Honors Samuel Hammond, Revolutionary soldier and statesman. Born 1752 in Richmond County. Captain of the Minute Men in Virginia and aide to General Greene.



228



229



230



231

Site of Fort St. Simon — St. Simon Island. The fort was occupied by the Spanish in 1742 before the battle of Bloody Marsh. It is located on the ocean side, near the S. Government lighthouse.

Glynn County Casino — St. Simon Island. The Casino overlooks the bathing beach. It is owned and operated by the county.

Fishing Pier — St. Simon Island. Owned by Glynn County. It is located in the recreation area of St. Simon Island.

Retreat Plantation — St. Simon Island. This famous plantation was a Colonial grant to James Spalding in 1760. Sea Island cotton was first grown on this plantation. The view is of the old slave quarters.



235



236



237



238

Archibald Clark House — St. Marys. Built in 1802 by Major Archibald Clark, customs collector, 1807-1848. He entertained Aaron Burr and General Winfield Scott here. British used it as headquarters in the War of 1812.

Washington Pump and Tree — St. Marys. This tree was planted here the day George Washington was buried. The pump was the town's main source of water until the tidal wave of 1890. Since then, the water has been too salty to use.

Orange Hall — St. Marys. Built by Presbyterian minister Horace S. Pratt about 1835. Recognized by the U. S. Department of Interior as typical example of early American architecture.

Old Presbyterian Church — St. Marys. Built in 1808. Served for many years as a school, "The Old Academy." The minister's horse was once hoisted into the helfry by pirates to distract the people while they landed contraband goods.



242



243



244



245

Monument to Paul Fitzsimmons — Augusta, on Green Street. Commemorates the services of Dr. Fitzsimmons as a surgeon in the Polish War of 1830 and as a founder of the Georgia Medical College.

Statue of James Ryder Randall — Augusta. Located on Green Street. James Ryder Randall was the author of "Maryland, My Maryland". He came to Augusta in 1846 and died here in 1908.

University of Georgia School of Medicine — Augusta. Chartered in 1828 as "The Medical Academy" and became a branch of the University of Georgia in 1873. The school moved into this building in 1911.

Richard Henry Wilde Monument — Augusta. Wilde was a poet, statesman and attorney. Was Attorney General of Georgia, and Representative in Congress. Remembered for his poem-song "My Life is Like the Summer Rose."



249



250



251



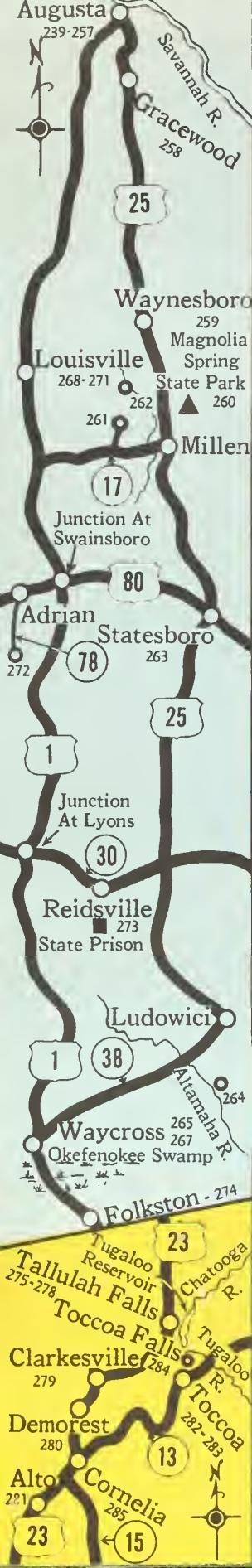
252

Art Club Building — Augusta, on Telfair Street. Built by Nicholas Tare, mayor of Augusta, in preparation of the visit of LaFayette in 1825. LaFayette was entertained here and addressed the populace from the front upstairs balcony.

First Presbyterian Church — Augusta. Built in 1812. Oldest church building in Augusta occupied by its original denomination. Rev. James R. Wilson was pastor of this church during the boyhood of his son, Woodrow Wilson.

Richmond County Board of Health Building — Augusta. Built between 1848-51, of brick brought by water from Philadelphia. Formerly the Clanton Home. Became the headquarters for Richmond County Board of Health in 1934.

Mansie of the First Presbyterian Church — Augusta, on Telfair Street. Noted as the boyhood home of President Woodrow Wilson while his father was pastor of the church.



St. Patrick's Catholic Church — Augusta, on Telfair Street. Serves a parish created in 1810. The building was started in 1810 and completed fifty-two years later, in 1862.

Young Men's Library — Augusta, on Telfair Street. Built in 1802 for the Academy of Richmond County. Used during the War of the Sixties as a Confederate hospital. In 1928, it became a library and was opened to the public in 1937.

Magnolia Cemetery — Augusta. On the site of an older cemetery. The oldest known grave is 1818. Paul Hamilton Hayne, Richard Henry Wilde, James Ryder Randall, poets, are buried here.



Magnolia Springs State Park — Near Millen. Pool is fed nine million gallons of water per day from a deep spring. Site of Camp Lawton, Confederate prison established in 1864 to relieve Andersonville.

Jones House — Near Millen. Built in 1762. Once a stage coach stop known as "Birdville." Sherman's men stripped the house of its treasures, set it on fire but extinguished the blaze when the mistress refused to leave her bed.

Buckhead Church — Near Millen. Organized in 1778. Here, the Georgia Baptist Convention passed a resolution to organize Mercer University. Sherman's army used pews from this church to form a bridge over Buckhead Creek.



Okelenokee Swamp State Park — Waycross. Picnic grounds at the entrance to the boardwalk. The swamp is the home of untold numbers of alligators, fish, wild turkey, snakes, duck, cranes and bear. The area is a Wild Life Refuge.

Grave of Herschel V. Johnson — Louisville. He was U. S. Senator, 1848-1849 and 1866-1867; was in the Confederate States Senate, 1862-1864 and was twice elected Governor of Georgia, 1853 and 1855.

Old Slave Market — Louisville. Built before 1800. The bell, sent by the King of France in 1772 to a convent in New Orleans was stolen by pirates and sold in Savannah, where it was bought for this market.



Okefenokee Swamp — Folkston. Drains through the St. Marys to the Atlantic and the Suwanee to the Gulf. Efforts have been made twice to dig canals and totally drain it into the St. Marys but it is still an unconquered wilderness.

Grey Eagle's Chair — Tallulah Falls School. This solid rock chair, weighing 500 pounds, was once the council chair of the Cherokee Indians and was used by Chief Grey Eagle. It was loaned to the school.

Tallulah Falls Industrial School — Tallulah Falls. For mountain children. Opened in 1909 by Mary Ann Lipscomb. Operated under the State School System, sponsored by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.



256



257



258



259

Le L'Aigle Home — Augusta, on Greene Street. Built in 1818 by Nicholas De L'Aigle, a French emigrant. Hand carved wood is used both on the inside and the outside of the house. All of the hardware is heavy hand carved brass.

Old Medical College Building — Augusta. Erected in 1835 for the Medical Académie of Georgia, the first medical school in the state. Building used by the Academy of Richmond County since 1911.

Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives — Gracewood. This training school is owned and operated by the State. The campus covers 200 acres.

Battle of Burke Jail Marker — Waynesboro. One mile south of town. The battle was fought between the British under Tory leaders and the Americans under Colonel Twiggs and Colonel Few. The Americans were victorious.



263



264



265



266

Georgia Teachers College — Statesboro. One of the original A & M schools. Became Georgia Normal School in 1924; South Georgia Teachers College in 1929; adopted present name in 1939. Part of University System.

Marker to the Gordonia-Franklinia — Near Ludowici. Plant discovered about 1765, by William Bartram, on the Altamaha River. Specimens were sent to Pennsylvania. Became extinct in Georgia until a sprig was replanted here in 1941.

Laura Walker State Park — Waycross. Located within the Okefenokee Swamp. A stout cypress boardwalk leads through the swamp to an observation tower. The swamp is 40 miles long by 20 miles wide.

Okefenokee Swamp. The Okefenokee Swamp, covers 500,000 acres. It is believed to have once been a depression in the ocean floor. It became a lake when the land was uplifted and a swamp through filling in by vegetation.



270



271



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Marker to Commemorate the Burning of the Yazoo Papers — Louisville. The Yazoo Act of 1795 sold 5,000,000 acres of Georgia land at one half cent per acre. The legislature rescinded the act in 1796.

Jefferson County Court House — Louisville. Built of material from the old State Capitol and upon the same site. Louisville was the capital of Georgia from 1796 to 1806, when it was moved to Milledgeville.

Million Pines — Adrian. Located between Adrian and Soperton on Georgia Highway 78. Dr. Herty used slash pine from here in his experiments in making newsprint.

State Penitentiary — Near Reidsville. in Tattnall County Completed in 1936 at a cost, with equipment, of \$1,500,000. It is under the supervision of the Prison Commission of Georgia.



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Tallulah Gorge — Tallulah Falls. Tallulah River once flowed over the sheer 1,000 foot rock precipice, but was diverted through Terror Tunnel to supply power. Only a small stream now trickles over the rocks.

Lovers Leap — Tallulah Falls. Overlooking Tallulah Gorge. There are many Indian legends about this place. Many couples come here each year to pledge their troth.

DeSoto Trail Marker — Clarksville. DeSoto with about 500 soldiers is believed by some to have passed here about May, 1540.

Piedmont College — Demorest. Founded in 1899, reorganized and enlarged in 1903. It is one of the earliest schools for mountain boys and girls in the state. This photograph is of the Library Building.



Georgia Tuberculosis Sanitarium — Alto. Owned and operated by the State. It has a dormitory for children, building for the nursing staff, 300 bed capacity for patients and a 375 acre farm.

State Highway Patrol Divisional Headquarters — Toccoa. Of unusual construction. Built entirely of welded steel made in the local steel mill. There are no nails, bolts or screws in the building.

Toccoa Falls Institute — Toccoa. Founded in 1911 as a non-sectarian institute. Operated at small cost to boys and girls as a four year high school. The photograph is of LeTourneau Hall, used for daily Bible training.



Jackson Trail Marker — Near Gainesville. Located four miles south. Andrew Jackson and his troops rested here in 1818 when on their way to Florida to suppress the Seminole Indians.

Brenau College — Gainesville. Chartered in 1878 as the Georgia Baptist Seminary. In 1909, Dr. H. J. Pearce bought the school and changed the name to Brenau. It is operated as a woman's college.

Riverside Military Academy — Gainesville, on the Chatahoochee River. Established in 1907. School has 12 buildings on 250 acre campus. Operates a branch at Hollywood, Fla.



Jackson Oak — Athens, on Dearing Street. In 1820, Colonel William H. Jackson willed to this white oak tree, in fee simple, all land within 8 feet of its trunk.

Home of Benjamin Harvey Hill — Athens, on Prince Avenue. Known as Georgia's "silver tongued orator." He represented Georgia in the United States Senate from 1877-1882.

Howell Cobb Home — Athens. Built in 1850. Howell Cobb was Speaker of the House in 1849-1851; Secretary of the Treasury, 1860; and President of the Confederate Convention in 1861.



Lucy Cobb Institute — Athens. From 1860 until 1930, an exclusive finishing school for young ladies. Named for the daughter of General T. R. R. Cobb. Now used as a dormitory for girls at the University of Georgia.

Memorial to Nancy Hart — Elberton. Located on the school grounds in Elberton, is the home of Mrs. Eugene Heard, where the first traveling library in the State originated.

Nancy Hart Cabin — Nancy Hart Memorial Park. A replica of Nancy Hart's cabin home. Here, she killed one British Tory, wounded another and captured four others after they had forced her to prepare a dinner for them.



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Toccoa Falls — Near Toccoa. One of the most beautiful falls in the state, formed by Toccoa Creek as it cascades in a thin veil of mist over precipice 186 feet high.

Big Apple — Cornelia. Located in the triangular plot at the railroad station. The monument was erected in tribute to the apple growing industry of Northeast Georgia.

Dr. Crawford W. Long Monument — Jefferson. Here, on March 30th, 1842, Dr. Long performed the first operation in which ether was used as an anaesthetic. Dr. Long's statue is in Georgia's niche of Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C.

Jackson Trail Marker — Located on U. S. Highway 129 between Winder and Jefferson. Andrew Jackson and his troops passed through here in 1818 on their way to Florida to suppress the Seminole Indians.



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AH-YEH-LI A-LO-HEE (Indian center of the World) — Southwest of Hartwell. Was a Cherokee assembly ground, at the intersection of several trails. Was an important trading post with a large traffic in hides, furs and blankets.

Nancy Hart Marker — Hartwell. Nancy Hart was a Revolutionary heroine. Hartwell, Hartford and Hart County were named for her. She is the only woman for whom Georgia has named a county.

Crawford W. Long Monument — Danielsville. Birthplace of Dr. Long (1815-78) who first used sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic. The inscription reads "My profession is, to me, a ministry from God."

Old Chapel, Franklin College, U. of Ga. first state university, incorporated 1785. Commencement exercises held here for almost a century. During the War, Federal Troops used the columns for targets.



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E. K. Lumpkin Home — Athens. Built about 1850. Here, in 1891, twelve women organized the Ladies' Garden Club, the forerunner of the Garden Club of America. Mrs. E. K. Lumpkin was first President.

Double Barreled Cannon — Athens, on College Avenue. Made at the Athens Foundry during the War of the Sixties. It is believed to be the only gun of its type in the world.

Home of Henry Grady — Athens, Prince Avenue. Henry Grady was born in Athens in 1850 and attended the University of Georgia. His speech "The New South" delivered in New York in 1886 made him internationally famous.

Conner Hall — Agricultural College of the University of Georgia, Athens. Named for J. J. Conner, who was author of bill to establish the college, and was Trustee for many years.



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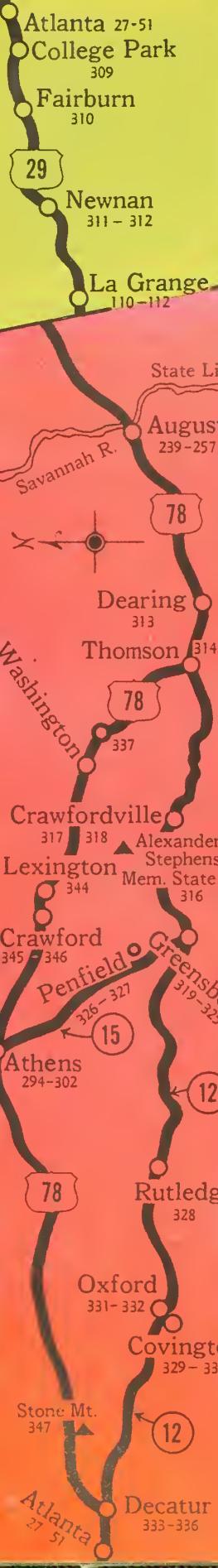
307

Entrance to Nancy Hart Forest Park — Elbert County. Consists of five acres on Wahatchee (War Woman's) Creek. It is part of the original 400 acre tract of land granted to Benjamin Hart, husband of Nancy Hart, Revolutionary heroine.

Fort Yargo — Near Winder. Built about 1770. It is one of four forts built by the Humphrey Brothers. Though it has always stood on this spot, it has been in four counties; Franklin, Jackson, Walton and Barrow.

Monument — Lawrenceville. Erected in 1836 in honor of two Texan Volunteers executed by Mexican commander at Goliad, Texas, and six Gwinnett County Volunteers slain in battle with the Creek Indians.

Dr. Fischer's Rose Garden, "Flowerland" — Chamblee. Free to the public. Thousands of people visit this garden to see the roses, azaleas, rhododendrons and rare plants.



Georgia Military Academy — College Park. Founded in 1900 by Colonel James C. Woodward. Grammar, high school and college preparatory work are offered along with military training.

World War Memorial — Fairburn. Said to be the first monument erected to the memory of the World War dead. Erected to the memory of Campbell County men who lost their lives while in the armed service.

McIntosh Trail Marker — Newnan. on the southwest corner of the Court House Square. The Trail ran through Newnan from the old Indian Agency on the Flint River to General McIntosh's reserve near Whitesburg.



Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park—Crawfordsville. Shrine to Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy and Governor of Georgia. The large marble statue of him is on the lawn.

Liberty Hall — Crawfordsville. within State Park. This home of Alexander H. Stephens has been restored and refurnished, as far as possible, with the original furnishings.

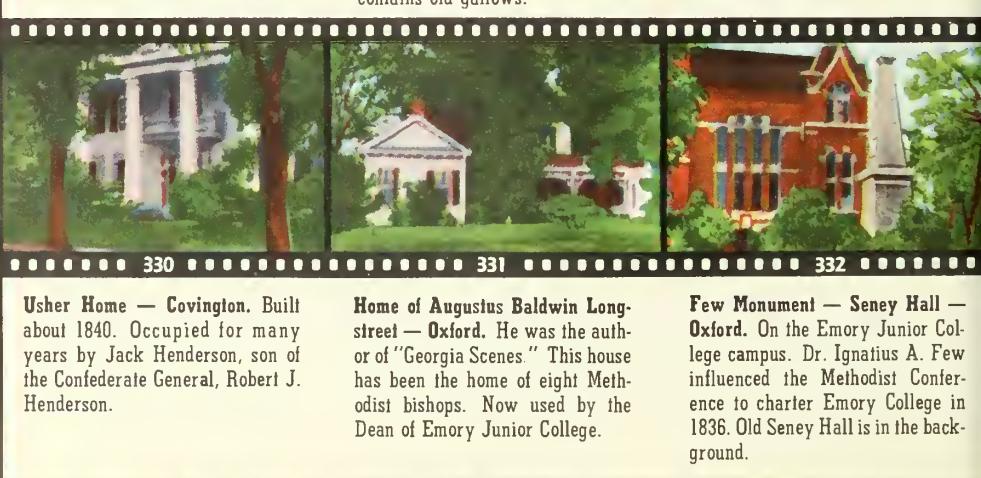
Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park — Crawfordsville. An excellent recreational center. The park offers swimming, dancing, baseball, tennis and picnicking facilities.



J. Edgar Thompson Home — Greensboro. He was chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad and later became president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Old Greene County Jail — Greensboro. Built about 1807 and used until 1895. The cells are dimly lighted and poorly ventilated. The lower floor was used for criminals and the upper floor for debtors. Still contains old gallows.

Cobb-Dawson House — Greensboro. Built in 1810 by Thomas W. Cobb, U. S. Senator. Cobb later sold the house to William C. Dawson, his successor in the Senate.



Usher Home — Covington. Built about 1840. Occupied for many years by Jack Henderson, son of the Confederate General, Robert J. Henderson.

Home of Augustus Baldwin Longstreet — Oxford. He was the author of "Georgia Scenes." This house has been the home of eight Methodist bishops. Now used by the Dean of Emory Junior College.

Few Monument — Seney Hall — Oxford. On the Emory Junior College campus. Dr. Ignatius A. Few influenced the Methodist Conference to charter Emory College in 1836. Old Seney Hall is in the background.



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Loughlin House — Newnan. Constructed about 1850 of red, hand-made brick. The large white columns run across the back as well as the front. In rear is the old jail used to imprison unruly and run-away slaves.

Printup Home — Dearing. Built in 1840 by William Printup. The house is now occupied by the fourth generation of the Printup family. The dining room contains a very unusual revolving dining table.

Women of the Confederacy Monument — Thomson. One of the few memorials erected to the women of the Confederacy. Located in the business section of Thomson.

Thomas E. Watson Grave — Thomson. Famous publisher, congressman and U. S. senator from Georgia. Leader of the People's Party. He introduced the first resolution in Congress advocating rural free delivery.



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ul Jonas Fouché Home — Greensboro. Built about 1800. Fouché built about a dozen forts along the Pee Dee River (1790-1800) to protect the state from the Creek Indians.

Greene County Court House — Greensboro. This building was erected in 1848 on a lot acquired from the Trustees of the University of Georgia. The third floor is used as a Masonic Lodge.

Indian War Mural — Greensboro. A complete and authentic historical painting of the burning of Greensboro by the Indians. The mural is on the wall of the post office building.

Bowen-Rice Home — Greensboro. Thomas J. Bowen charted the Yoruba Country in Africa and was the first to put the Yoruba language into writing. He fought in the Indian Wars of 1836. The house has been acquired by Dr. T. B. Rice.



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l Mercer Chapel — Penfield. It about 1833 as a part of Mercer Institute. Mercer was moved to Macon in 1871. This building was used by Penfield Baptist church.

Grave of Jesse Mercer — Penfield. Here, Mercer, an influential Baptist Minister, helped to found Mercer Institute in 1833. Mercer contributed large sums of money to the school, which was named for him.

Camp Rutledge — Rutledge. Hard Labor Creek Recreational Area. Started in 1934. Owned by the National Park Service. The camp is available to schools, churches, clubs and similar organizations on a non-profit basis.

Old Salem Camp-Ground — Covington. Started in 1828. Used for interdenominational camp meetings. Services have been held every year since, with the exception of two years during the War of the Sixties.



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es Scott College — Decatur. Founded, in 1889, as Decatur Female Seminary. Chartered, in 1906, as a college for women. Presser Hall and Gaines Chapel are shown. Used and operated by the Presbyterian Church.

Columbia Theological Seminary — Decatur. Founded in Lexington, Georgia, by the Presbyterian Synods of Ga. and S. C. in 1828. It was moved to Columbia, South Carolina in 1850 and then moved to Decatur in 1927.

Mounted Cannon — Decatur. A relic of the Creek War of 1836. It later belonged to the DeKalb County Artillery, organized in 1837.

Battle of Decatur Marker — Decatur, Court House Square. July 21, 1864, one day after the Battle of Peachtree Creek, General McPherson brought Sherman's rear guard into Decatur and was fiercely attacked by the Confederate forces.

Thomson

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Washington

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Lexington

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Crawford

345-346

Athens

294-302

78

Stone Mt.

347

Decatur

333-336

Atlanta

27-51

78

State Line

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Old Smyrna Church — Washington. Matthew Talbot, Governor of Georgia in 1819, is buried in the old cemetery. The church is now Methodist but was originally Presbyterian.

Cornerstone of Bolton Factory — Washington. Bolton Factory, believed to be the first cotton mill in the South, was located on nearby Upton Creek. The corner stone is inscribed "Bolton, 1811."

Marker — Washington. This marker is located on the site of the old Heard House, where Jefferson Davis held his last Cabinet meeting of the Confederacy, May 5, 1865.



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Home of Robert Toombs — Washington, on Toombs Avenue. Toombs was Secretary of State for the Confederate States. He did not take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. after the War and was known as an "Unreconstructed Rebel."

Jesse Mercer Home — Washington, on West Toombs Avenue. Jesse Mercer donated large sums of money to Mercer University, which was named after him. The building is now used as the St. Joseph Home for Boys.

Mary Willis Library — Washington. This was the first free library established in Georgia. It was presented to Washington and Wilkes County by Dr. Frank Willis as a memorial to his daughter.



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Kettle Creek Marker — Washington. Erected by the Federal Government to commemorate the victory of Kettle Creek where American troops under General Elijah Clarke defeated the British and ended their rule in Georgia.

Home of George R. Gilmer — Lexington. Gilmer was Governor of Georgia 1829-1831 and 1837-1839. The house was built about 1800.

William H. Crawford Memorial — Crawford. Crawford was in the U. S. Senate, 1807-1813; Minister to France, 1813-1815; Secretary of the Treasury, 1816-1825.



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Cherokee Corner — Near Crawford. The lands of the Cherokee and Creek Indians here joined the land of the State of Georgia at a point from which distances were measured.

Stone Mountain — Stone Mountain. Largest solid body of exposed granite in the world. It rises 800 feet above surroundings. A memorial to the Confederacy was started but was not completed.

Old Lithia Springs Hotel — Tallapoosa. Built by the Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company about 1890 as a part of a promotion project. It was also a recreation and health resort.

AGRICULTURE



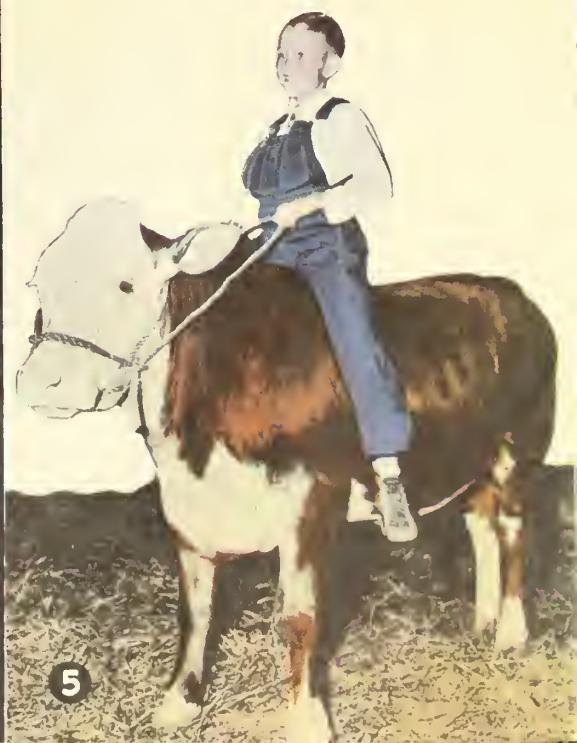
1 Georgia's high-grade cotton is one of her major crops.

2 Tobacco farm. Georgia ranks high in the production of fine tobacco.

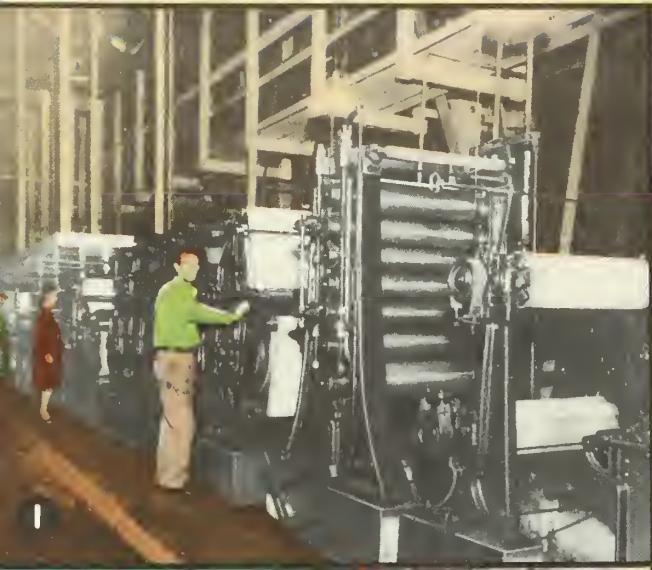
3 Planting peanuts. Much of the land and the climate of this state are ideal for the growing of this important crop.

4 Peach tree in bloom. Georgia is noted for its fine peach crop. Taken near Thomaston.

5 Georgia is internationally known for its graded cattle. Beef and dairy cattle comprise one of this state's fastest growing industries.



INDUSTRY and . . .

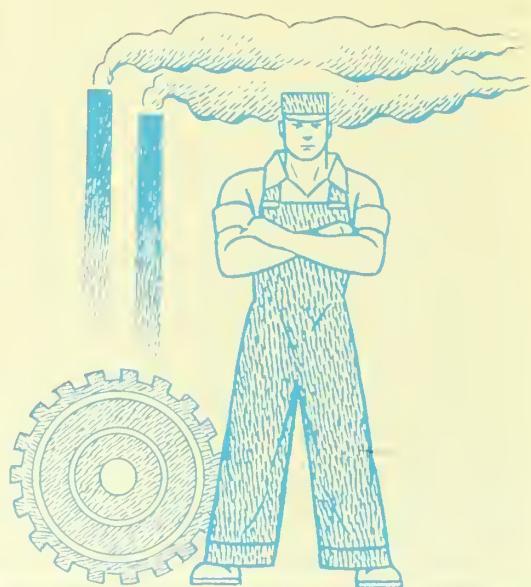


1 Interior view of Herty Laboratory, Savannah. This noted laboratory is responsible for many new developments in the manufacture of paper.

2 One of major meat-packing plants in state, at Moultrie.

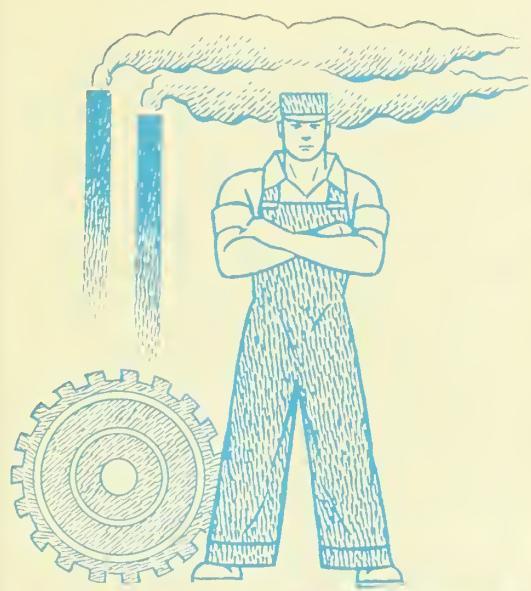
3 Interior view of one of Georgia's great cotton mills, Macon.

4 A large marble quarry. Many of our nation's imposing buildings are built with Georgia marble, Tate.



RESOURCES

- 5 Exterior view of large cotton mill, LaGrange.
- 6 The mining of kaolin.
- 7 Gold mining near Dahlonega. A United States mint once was in operation near this site.
- 8 County-owned and operated hydro-electric power plant, near Cordele, in Crisp County. Lake Blackshear, famous fishing and summer resort, is formed by the plant's dam.



ROMANTIC, HISTORIC GEORGIA!

When Margaret Mitchell wrote her great piece of historical fiction, "Gone With the Wind," which most of the civilized world seems now to have either read or witnessed in motion picture and been enthralled thereby, she carried a dynamic "message of Georgia" to millions in every latitude and clime. The book and picture featured the Battle of Atlanta, War of the Sixties, which is also the subject of a profound canvas housed in an impressive stone building in Grant Park, Atlanta — a magnificent painting which has been the awe and admiration of visitors from everywhere. A section of it is reproduced on this page.

But "Gone With the Wind" touched upon just a single phase of Georgia's dramatic history. Her written record goes back to the journey through the territory four hundred years ago of that colorful adventurer from Spain seeking gold — Hernando De Soto.

Even ten years before Ponce de Leon landed at St. Augustine in 1513, charts were identifying islands off the Georgia coast as the "Golden Isles of Guale," still described as six idyllic bits of paradise. Their winding waterways were favorite haunts of pirates of the Spanish main, and today parties periodically search for treasure plate and pieces of eight cached there by Blackbeard.

Taking the opposite extreme from the black flag, black-robed friars established missions on these isles, one of which, San Buenaventure, was set up on St. Simons. For a hundred years this territory cradled the Christian culture of the new Western world — and also cradled Spain's dream of empire as she sought with sword and cross to found such.

However, it was two hundred years later that Georgia's real history began, in 1733, when the noble and high-minded General James Edward Oglethorpe brought over from England a band of 116 persons who had been imprisoned for debt. Georgia was for them a new start in life, the happy land of beginning again.

Territory north of Florida was chartered by King George II of England for the purpose, and named Georgia in his honor.

Oglethorpe founded Savannah, mother city of Georgia and until recently the only city in the nation, except Washington, D. C., planned before building. Two years later, 1735, the General established the city of Augusta, the town growing up around the gates of the fortification, Fort Augusta.

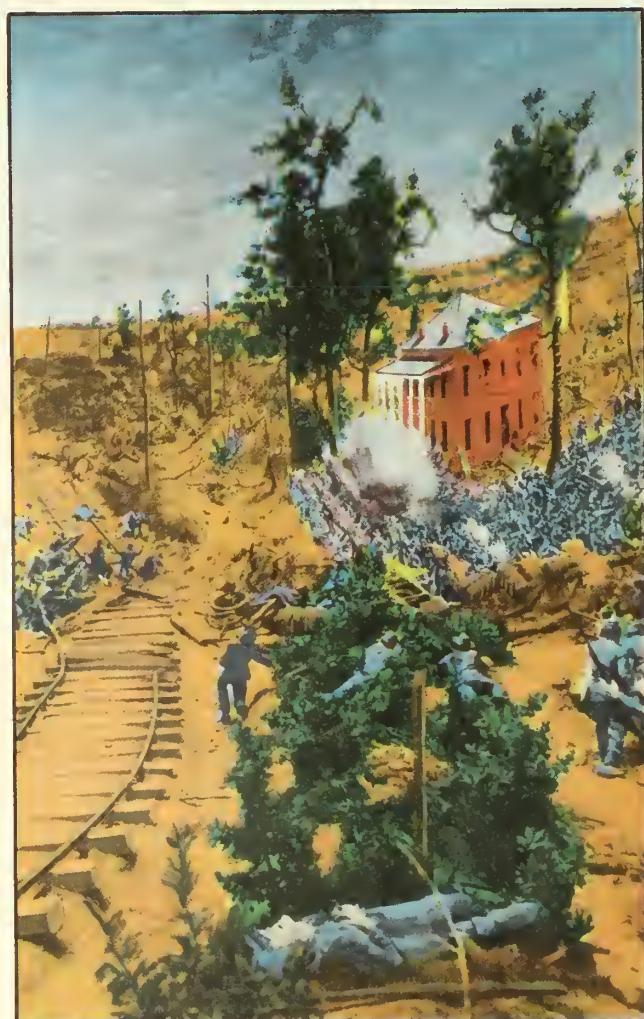
On St. Simons Island, in 1736, he built England's greatest American fortress — to resist the efforts of the Spaniards and their Indian allies to drive out or conquer the English in Georgia. The remains of Fort Frederica may still be seen. It presided successfully over the great contest to decide whether the southeastern United States would be permanently settled by English or Spanish-speaking people. Six years later at Bloody Marsh the death knell of Spanish supremacy was sounded in the first decisive battle of the Western world.

The Spanish came to Georgia seeking gold and imperialism; the English came seeking God and freedom — and won!

When the war of the Revolution broke, Georgia sided with her sister colonies, and as one of the original thirteen colonies signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Much of the fighting with England that followed was on Georgia soil.

Thus, Georgia had to win two large victories over the Old World before it could settle down to ways and industries of peace. Then like a wind of gradually increasing force blew in the third great conflict, a disagreement among brothers, so ably treated in Margaret Mitchell's masterpiece. But as Miss Mitchell has so well emphasized, this too now is "gone with the wind," and in its place there exists an enduring brotherhood, one that has carried through two world conflagrations that would undoubtedly have overwhelmed America and civilization but for that union of heart and brain and physical strength on the part of our country's North and South.

And now, today, Georgia is kindly host to all the nation. Visitors, settlers and industry from all parts of the country have come to this new frontier for business and industry, this land of intense interest for the tourist. They continue to come. Georgia welcomes them most cordially — welcomes YOU, our neighbors and friends of other states.





Lake Trahlyta in beautiful
Vogel State Park



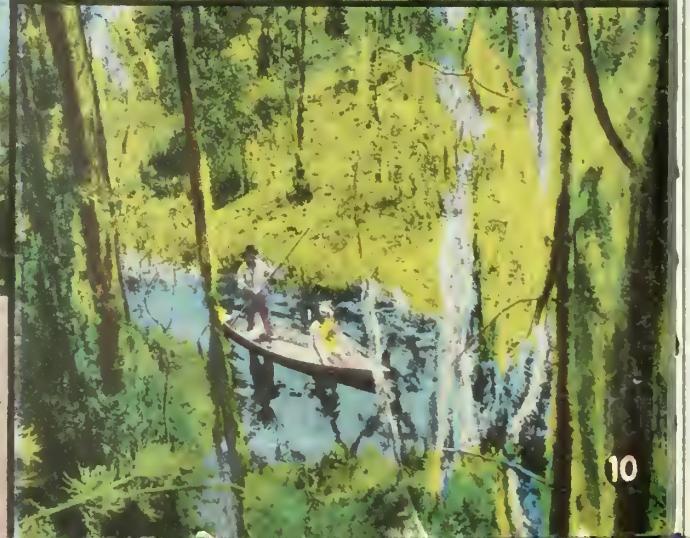
A trout stream in North Georgia

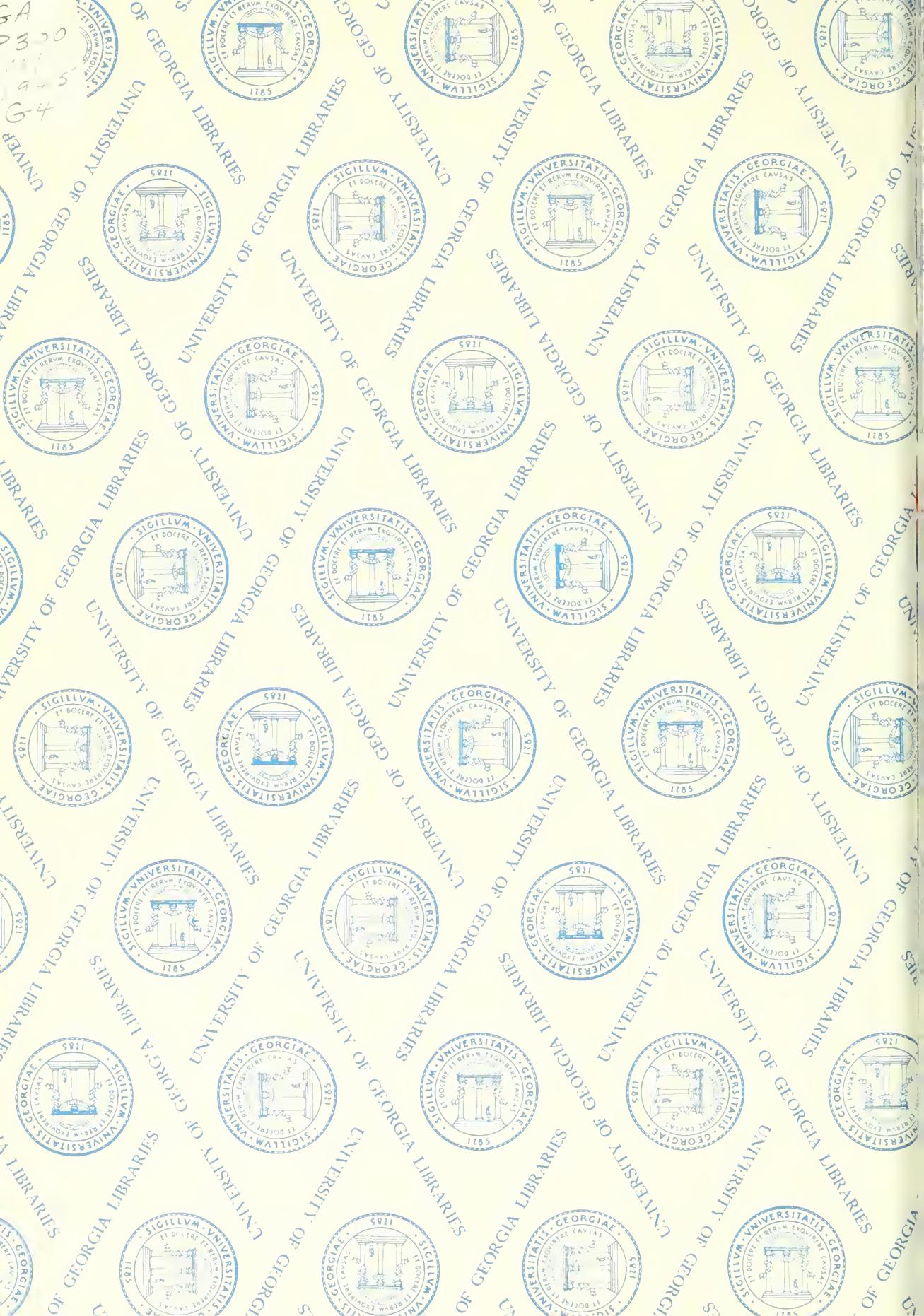
Your parks are main-
tained for your use and en-
joyment.

Georgia has numer-
ous National and State
Parks. Many have an
archæological or historical
background. All have a
real educational and rec-
reational value.



Picnicking in Pine Mountain State Park





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